

Kentucky News

Washington, Jan. 22.—An amendment to the reappointment bill will be offered in the United States Senate which will provide that in the event the Kentucky Legislature fails to pass an act creating ten new Congressional districts Governor Morrow may then redistrict the State as he sees fit.

Lexington, Jan. 21.—The large number of enlistments of young men from the mountain sections of Kentucky is due to their desire to take advantage of the vocational educational opportunities offered in army schools at the various permanent army posts, according to Captain J. H. Burghelm, 18th Infantry, in charge of the recruiting forces at Jackson.

Harlan, Jan. 24.—With a special venire of 100 men summoned today and last night due to appear in court here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, completion of the jury that will try Dr. H. C. Winnes, former state veterinarian, on the charge of murdering Miss Lura Parsons, Pine Mountain Settlement School teacher, is expected by noon tomorrow. Immediately afterward taking of evidence is to start.

Lexington, Jan. 22.—Lexington has been selected as the location for a big general hospital to be established in Kentucky by the United States Public Health Service working in conjunction with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, for soldiers disabled in the World War. This institution, together with the grounds needed, will cost between \$300,000 and \$500,000, will have accommodations for between 200 and 300 patients and have a corps of about twenty-five physicians and surgeons.

Munfordville, Jan. 19.—In underground galleries never before visited by white men, a human skeleton was discovered last Monday in Great Crystal Cave in Hart county. Coincident with the discovery of the bones was the finding of a great underground cathedral which, it is said, will rival the wonders of Mammoth Cave. An avenue, half a mile long and almost as level as a boulevard, was found by explorers. Here the dome rises 200 feet above the bed of the cave. It is on a terraced ledge above the floor of the newly discovered gallery that the skeleton was unearthed from beneath a pile of drift.

Louisville, Jan. 24.—The government introduced an unusual wrinkle in prohibition law enforcement today when it seized two farms on which illicit whisky stills were found. One in Nelson county consists of 500 acres and the other, in Bullitt county, contains 56 acres. The owners may redeem their property upon payment of penalties which prohibition enforcement officers said amounted to \$1,600.

LAW MUST BE ENFORCED

Frankfort, Jan. 23.—"The bootlegger and moonshiner and those allied with them, today challenge law and order in Kentucky. The impudent, brazen and determined violation of this law is rapidly bringing into contempt all law; is weakening public authority and lessening the confidence of the people of Kentucky in their laws; their courts and their public officials," is the opinion expressed today by Governor Morrow in letters sent to the 120 county attorneys and sheriffs and the chief of police of the cities of this state.

In the letters Governor Morrow said: "As one of the chief law enforcing agents of your county, and as a fellow public servant chargeable also with the enforcement of the laws of the commonwealth, I write you concerning the present shameful violation of the prohibition laws in Kentucky.

"I believe in the high integrity; in the capacity and courage of the State's law enforcing agents, and I feel that you will be glad to lend every power of your energy and your office to the suppression of this outbreak of lawlessness.

Says Support is Assured
"In the enforcement of this law I believe you will have the support of the right-thinking men and women of Kentucky. I believe that a quickened and aroused public sentiment will rally to your assistance."

We cannot ascend to God's heaven until we first descend into the hell of our own hearts.

U. S. News

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The offer of Middle West farmers to give corn to the starving millions in foreign countries was accepted today by the Hoover European Relief Committee and the Near-East Relief Committee.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The House of Representatives decided late this afternoon to retain its present membership of 435 instead of adding forty-eight new members, as had been planned by the Census Committee. Arguments that the House was already too unwieldy and that the increased membership would mean \$1,000,000 annual added cost evidently had their effect.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Whisky consumption in the United States decreased from 89,641,985 gallons in 1917 to 5,581,553 gallons in 1920, the first year of prohibition under the constitutional amendment, according to figures announced today by the Anti-Saloon League of America. This is a decrease of 89,060,432, according to the report.

New York, Jan. 21.—Railway wages should and must be substantially reduced sooner or later, and steps toward their reduction should be taken in the very near future, Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, told the New York Railroad Club in an address here tonight.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 22.—After a conference with the committee from the Burley Tobacco Growers appointed at yesterday's meeting in Lexington, Governor Morrow today gave out a statement indorsing the plan of holding the 1920 crop for a better price.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Albert Fall, New Mexico, and Senator Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, two of President-elect Warren G. Harding's closest friends, will leave Washington tomorrow for St. Augustine, Fla., to join Mr. Harding. Mr. Frelinghuysen is to be the host of the President-elect Harding and Mrs. Harding on his houseboat during this Florida vacation, where Mr. Fall is making the trip in response to an invitation from Mr. Harding.

Washington, Jan. 21.—General disarmament by the five great Powers, but limited to the United States, Great Britain and Japan so far as naval curtailment is concerned, was recommended today to the House Naval Affairs Committee by Henry White, former Ambassador to France and a member of the American Peace Commission at Paris. He urged that a conference be held in Washington to be called by President Harding soon after he takes office in March.

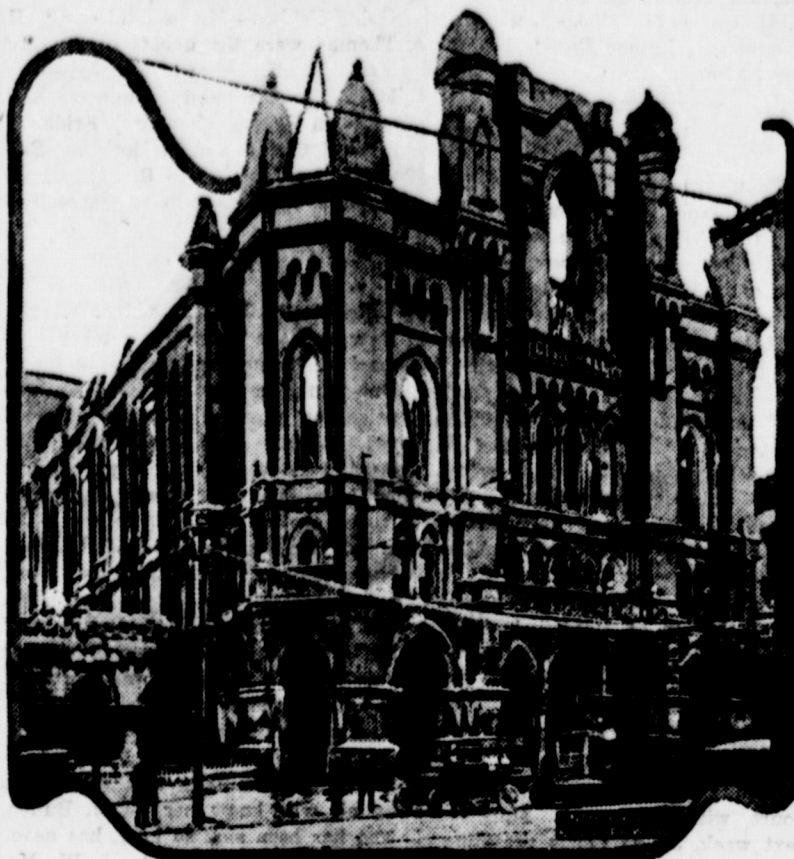
Out of each \$100 collected by Uncle Sam in taxes in 1920, \$92.80 went to pay obligations arising from past wars and to meet the expenses of his army and navy. The remaining \$7.20 paid all the bills of Congress, the courts, the civil department of the government, education, good roads appropriations, river and harbor developments, reclamation, public buildings, etc.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Hog Island, once the world's greatest shipyard, today sent its vessel, the army transport Ainslie, on a trial run off the Delaware Capes and with its delivery to the Emergency Fleet Corporation next Thursday ship building at the big plant will cease. Early next month the American International Ship Building Corporation will turn the yard over to the United States Shipping Board.

Marion, O., Jan. 19.—The task of selecting a cabinet has been found so difficult by President-elect Harding that he has given up his plan of making early definite selections for two or three of the more important portfolios. Without indicating the exact nature of the complications he has encountered, the President-elect said tonight that after several weeks of consultation he was not disposed to commit himself in regard to any one of the cabinet places until he was ready to make final selections for all of them.

Marion, O., Jan. 23.—The residence of George B. Christian, Jr., next door to the home of President-elect Warren G. Harding, and used by him as his headquarters, was destroyed by fire this morning. All campaign documents stored in the building, allegedly (Continued on Page Five)

Columbus City Hall Is Burned



An excellent view of the city hall at Columbus, Ohio, 12 hours after it had been destroyed by fire of unknown origin. A mere shell of the magnificent structure remains.

Successful Revival Held at Berea College

The students of Berea College have never enjoyed a more interesting meeting than the one which continued through the better part of last week. Mr. A. J. Elliott, of Chicago, who for a number of years has been a college and university evangelist under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Catherine Willard Eddy, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the Y. W. C. A., were the speakers. Mrs. Eddy was enjoyed by all, but her principal work was done in group meetings among the girls of the various schools. Mr. Elliott is a strong masculine man of athletic build, with a personality and a message that grip people. He spoke in terms of the every-day life of the students and drew his illustrations from his own boyhood back in the "Vermillion" swamps of Illinois, and from his athletic career in Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. During his freshman year in the university he gained a place on the Varsity football team, and began his second year the recognized leader of the team. He became known as "Dad" Elliott, the great physical and moral leader of the team, to whom the men looked for support. Two important things happened during his student days that made him the most talked of college man in the Northwest. While he was rooming near the lake, a storm came up and the distress signal was sounded, volunteers were called for and "Dad" Elliott responded. The waves rolled high and the storm raged, and when the last lifeboat loaded with passengers was leaving the wrecked vessel, it was discovered that a woman had been left behind. Elliott leaped into the water and went after her. After a life and death struggle with the waves, he finally reached the boat, with another human life added to the list of the saved. The second incident occurred on the football field. Just as the men were getting ready to go into a final strategic game. The word was passed around among the men that in order to win the game a certain strong star player on the opposite team must be put out. Elliott knew what this meant. It meant that in order to win the game a strong, able, young athlete must be crippled or killed. Elliott stopped and told the men that if that was to be the game they could count him out—he would not participate in a winning game where foul play was practiced and a man was criminally injured. He practiced his religion on the football field as well as in his

Sunday-school class. It was a powerful lesson and the men rallied to his appeal to manhood and played a clean game. Mr. Elliott has never made mention of these events in his sermons, but the story has been obtained from other sources.

All of Mr. Elliott's addresses were clear and to the point. In his first he let it be known that he meant to hit the sins common to all and to hold a high standard of Christian living and experience. He made no attempts at eloquence, but in simple plain language he drove home the truths that he presented with such force that they stuck.

The results of the meeting cannot be given in numbers, although there were more than 400 whose lives were very definitely touched; some of them being already professed Christians who decided to live a more active and consistent life, but the greater part were converted during the week.

In his first address he defined a "quitter" as one who will not do in the game what he has been coached to do. He applied this to those who knew what they should do in the game of life, but were not doing what they knew they ought. "God hates a quitter." The way in which he dealt with common sins is seen in his handling of the sin of swearing. He said that there were four kinds of swearers: (1) the ignorant man, (2) the liar, (3) the weakling, and (4) the man who really means it. The latter class is small.

He put dishonesty in classroom, copying to get grades, etc., as acts of the thief and the liar. "It takes a man to stand up against wrong. Anyone can cut chapel; anyone can go with the crowd; anyone can be tough; anybody can do wrong, but it takes a man to do right."

The fellow who said his prayers at Rugby and brought Tom Brown to his defense, together with the influence of his life in that institution, was cited as the effect of standing for the right. He urged the duty of helping those who had not had the chance that you've had. "Many fellows will put up the physical fight who will not go the next step. Will you go to your dormitory and hold a prayer meeting?"

In this way in all his addresses he showed that Christianity was a vital thing; that it was real experience; that it was the supreme duty of everyone to live it. We are sure that the effects of the meetings are of the most lasting sort.

Cured Through Dream.

A number of well-recorded cases of cures wrought through dreams, have recently been reported. There is the case of Jane Cotteral, for instance. She was a poor woman, who was afflicted with cancer in its most painful form. Being given up as incurable by her doctor, she was in despair, when she dreamed one night that she saw a man who gave her something that brought about an almost instantaneous cure. On awakening she was so impressed that she visited the house she had seen in her sleep, found the man and, using the prescription he recommended, got rid of the disease completely.

Wife or Mother First?

Many a man has been torn between a sense of duty to his wife and to his mother. Asked at Tottenham (Eng.) police court the other day why he did not support his mother, a man said: "My wife comes first with me; she comes second, third and fourth, too, and if there's any left over, then it is my wife again." "He was a very unselfish man," said London's lady mayoress, Lady Cooper, when asked to express an opinion. "But he's wrong. If his mother had left him on a doorstep when he was small he wouldn't have had a wife. A man should never forget his own mother, in spite of his wife."

A SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION OF W. VA. COAL FIELDS

INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN FIELDS ALSO PROPOSED.

The Trial Is the Result of a Gun Battle in the Main Street of Matewan, Which Resulted in the Death of Ten Persons, Including the Mayor.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—West Virginia's coal war is to be made the subject of a Senatorial investigation, it was learned. For the last week a number of Senators, including Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa; Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, and Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, have been interesting themselves in a plan to bring the Mingo county killings before the Senate this week by asking for an investigation of these cases. At the same time it is intended to inquire into the entire subject of industrial relations in the West Virginia fields. The Mingo county cases will come to trial at Williamson, W. Va. The Senators plan to conduct a preliminary inquiry while it is in progress. There are 24 defendants involved in the cases, most of them mine workers, who are accused of the murder of mine guards in recent clashes between miners and operators.

The trial is the result of a gun battle in the main street of Matewan May 19 last, which resulted in the death of ten persons, including the mayor of the city and seven Baldwin-Felts guards. The fight is said to have had its origin in the attempts of the guards to arrest Sid Hatfield, Chief of Police of Matewan.

Business Blocks Levelled.

Springfield, O.—Fire, which threatened the entire business district on the west side of Limestone street, extending from Main to High streets, was confined to the Commercial block, a three-story brick structure, which is in ruins. The loss probably will reach \$400,000. Mickler Brothers, owner of the Kuffman store, which occupied a double store room in the building, are believed to be the heaviest losers. Their entire stock, valued at \$250,000, was destroyed. The amount of insurance carried was about \$200,000. A 5 and 10 cent store, which occupied the other main room, also was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, covered by insurance.

Will Investigate Nightriders' Activities

Frankfort, Ky.—An immediate investigation will be made into the activities of "night riders" in Bath and Fleming counties, Governor Edwin P. Morrow declared. The Governor was informed of the right riding and declared that he would order the officials of Bath and Fleming counties to make a thorough investigation immediately and to make complete reports to him. "There will be no night riding while I am Governor of Kentucky," Governor Morrow said. "However, I do not care to make any statement at this time. When I am more familiar with the details I will be able to discuss the policy to be followed by the administration."

Quarters of Harding Destroyed.

Harding, the loss being estimated at \$3,000, fully covered by insurance. An overheated furnace was the cause. A mass of campaign records, together with much other valuable correspondence of the President-elect, was damaged by water and smoke. Charles Patten, custodian, who is 70 years old, first noticed the fire, but was so overcome with excitement that he says it took him an hour to find a telephone.

Bandits Hold Up Train and Loot Cars.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Police are searching the country for bandits who perpetrated one of the most thrilling and sensational train robberies in the vicinity of Buffalo, near Forks, when nine men, after stopping a fast freight by cutting the airbrakes, entered the caboose, forced the conductor, two flagmen and a brakeman to board the engine and directed the engineer and firemen to disconnect the engine from the train and drive toward Depew.

Americans To Return Home.

Coblentz.—Fourteen hundred Americans of the demobilized Polish army are being repatriated on the transport President Grant. The vessel will sail from Danzig January 25 and is expected to arrive in New York February 5.

Alabama Town Burns.

Florence, Ala.—Practically the entire town of Killeen, nine miles north of Florence, was destroyed by fire, five stores, the postoffice and three livery halls being consumed. The origin of the blaze has not been determined.

World News

The Senate has sent a commission of investigation to Cuba and the act has given rise to much comment. Cuba is an independent country, and hence is not supposed to be subject to investigating commissions. The United States, after the Spanish-American War, was careful to keep its promise to Cuba in spite of the fact that many previous attempts had been made to buy the island. The object of this investigation is not generally known and hence arouses interest.

The new French Cabinet, of which Briand is the head, is showing something of a combative disposition. It announces that Germany must disarm and must pay up her indemnities according to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Attention is called to the fact that German factories are uninjured and that industry is being resumed. Only by disarmament, moreover, can France be assured of safety in the future, and such a position on the part of the Cabinet reflects the sentiment of the people of France.

It is reported that Russia has made an arrangement with Persia to introduce the Soviet system of government. This will furnish a center from which Russia can operate against England in her Asiatic colonies. In return for Persia's act she will be freed from all financial obligations to Russia which were quite heavy and will receive other valuable concessions. For some time Russia has had a sort of protectorate over northern Persia, while England had the same in southern.

Canada has roused the protest of Switzerland by adopting a flag for her merchant marine so nearly like that of the latter country that they can hardly be distinguished from one another. The Swiss flag is a white cross on a red ground, and Canada adds to this a circle around the cross. Switzerland has no merchant marine, but hopes sometime to gain access to the sea by a canal connecting the Rhine and the Rhone rivers. Then her flag would float from her own ships as she reached the sea.

The first of the new councils for India is about to meet. This was created in order to give a larger share in government to the people of India, themselves. It was organized in part as a reward for the loyal support given to England in the recent war, and in part to the desire to quiet the discontent and restlessness that was prevalent among the population. England has always shown a disposition to give the people of her colonies as much voice in affairs as they were able to use wisely.

The Argentine Republic is showing dissatisfaction over the United States refusal to allow the Western Union Telegraph Co. to establish connection between the countries. She expresses the hope that Secretary Colby may bring some influence to bear on the matter. It is evidently true that the more the facilities of communication are increased, the closer will be the commercial relation and the better the understanding between the countries. The basis of the government's objection has not been reported.

The representative of the Russian Soviet, Ludwig Martens, who has been in the United States for some time, has just been deported. He insisted on buying a ticket and returning as a passenger. He has never been officially received, but has maintained an office in New York City. It was part of his duty to stimulate trade relations, and he has succeeded to some extent along that line. It was known, however, that he carried on a propaganda in favor of his Soviet views, and this has led to the deportation or enforced return to Russia.

King Albert of Belgium, while riding in his automobile in Brussels, accidentally ran into two children, killing a little girl and badly injuring her brother. The King took the body of the dead child to its home and summoned physicians to care for the injured boy. The accident was unavoidable, as the children unexpectedly ran in front of the automobile. The King was as manly in this unfortunate affair as he has proved himself in the trying times of his country.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Vote For TYRA LAINHART FOR SHERIFF OF JACKSON COUNTY

To the Voters of Jackson County:

I take pleasure in announcing to the people of Jackson county that I am a candidate for Sheriff of this county, subject to the action of the Republican Primary Election to be held on the 6th day of August, 1921. I feel that I need no introduction to the people of Jackson county, having lived in this county all my life and having served the people of this county as Sheriff from January, 1906, to January, 1910.

Before that time you knew me as a private citizen of your county—during these years you knew me as a public servant of the people, since that time you have known me as a private citizen, standing for the progress and advancement of our people and battling for the betterment of the condition of affairs in our county.

I am glad to remember my conduct as Sheriff of this county. I now ask you to recall my record as Sheriff of this county. That record will show you that I made you a good Sheriff. That record will tell you that I served the whole people fearlessly, honestly and faithfully, without partiality for, or prejudice against any man, or any set of men. I went when duty said go, I went wherever duty called me; I did promptly what duty demanded. I served no man or men on account of wealth or influence to the exclusion or disadvantage of others, but the whole people alike, rich and poor, without favor or affection. If you want such services as this, vote for me in the Primary Election on the 6th day of August, 1921, and I pledge you my honor you shall have it.

Earnestly soliciting your support, hoping to meet each of you before the election, and thanking you for what you have done for me in the past, or anything you may do or say for me in this race, I remain, very truly your friend, TYRA LAINHART.—Advertisement.

JACKSON COUNTY

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Jan. 24.—Uncle Marion Smith, who has been ill with pneumonia, is improving.—Grandfather Lane is with us again, after spending two weeks with children and other relatives in Madison county.—Mr. and Mrs. John Bengé visited relatives at Dreyfus a few days last week. The baby of Mr. and Mrs. John Bengé is ill.—A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Click, on January 10, named Edna Lois; and a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hatfield, January 11, named Lloyd; a boy was recently born in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Powell.—Our farmers seem to be discouraged owing to the low price they are receiving for their tobacco crops.—Aaron Powell returned home last week, bringing his bride.—Allen Clemmons has rented of D. S. Sparks.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Powell will live in the house vacated by Mr. Clemmons.—China Click spent last week with Mrs. Walter Click and visited her brother, Charley, of Durham Ridge.

Saturday night and Sunday.—Mary Kerby spent Saturday night with Barthena Sparks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hatfield.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Carpenter have moved back to their old home.—J. R. Click made a business trip to Berea Saturday.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Jan. 24.—Rev. G. V. Clemmons, assisted by Rev. J. Jones, filled their regular appointment here, Saturday and Sunday last.—Most of the cold and gripe victims are out again.—On the 8th inst. the remains of Tilburn Clemmons, an overseas veteran, were delivered to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Clemmons, for reinterment. On the 9th inst. a large crowd of relatives and friends sadly assembled to pay their love and respect to the memory of our martyred hero, and as the minister, who had been engaged in funeral services, failed to be present, Wm. Hurst, of Clover Bottom, gave an impressive talk, and the remains were laid again to rest in his family burying ground at Sand Gap, on the beautiful ridge overlooking his boyhood home. Tilburn was gassed near Chateau-Thierry, France, July, 1918, and died from the effects almost three weeks later, in a hospital in France.—Married, recently, the following couples: Jewell Bicknell to Miss Flora E. Durham, and Albert Powell to Miss Tena Smith. They have our heartiest congratulations.

Pigeon Roost

Pigeon Roost, Jan. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Preston Lewis are the proud parents of a fine boy.—Everett Hacker's baby girl is very sick with pneumonia.—Miss Rachel Hunley and Ashford Padgett of Lincoln county were quietly married last Saturday.—Miss Crecy Moore and Delbert York were married Saturday, January 15. Miss Moore was one of Jackson county's best teachers, and is loved by all who know her. We wish the couple much joy and a prosperous life.—Mr. and Mrs. George Davis visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pennington Sunday.—Tom Gabbard has moved to the farm vacated by Charlie Baldwin.—Nath York's little son, Edwin, who died in Ohio, was brought back to this place and buried in the York graveyard.—There was a large crowd at the "Minstrel Show" at Pigeon Roost, Saturday night. We hope this will be the last "Minstrel Show" Pigeon Roost will ever have, as it does not upbuild any community to have these shows. We want Pigeon Roost to be one of the best and cleanest places in Jackson county, as it has always been in the past.—Tom Brewer has returned home from Perry county, where he has been at work.—Miss Susie Watson is attending school at Richmond this winter.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely at this place with large attendance.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Jan. 24.—It has been some time since J. B. Bingham has extended his hand to The Citizen, as the roads are so muddy they cannot hardly be traveled.—J. N. Huff died of heart failure, recently. He was buried in the Huff cemetery.—Most

everybody here is suffering with bad colds or flu.—Ike Hays bought out James Neeley one day last week. Sixteen acres for \$1,000. Hays will soon move. We are glad to welcome Mr. Hays and family among us.—Our school is progressing fine, with good attendance.—Miss Lola Bingham paid home folks a visit last week.—J. T. Tinscher bought one pair mules from J. D. Hayes for \$300.—Louis Morris bought out Luther Bowls, 120 acres for \$2,000.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, Jan. 22.—Owing to the muddy roads in the county at present, the good road movement is growing stronger as the people see the use of good roads.—Some new wells are being drilled and new territory is being opened up in this county. While the big pool of oil in the Big Sinking district is on the decline, still the output is over 459,000 barrels.—Miss Mae Stamper and Etta Brandenburg of St. Helens were in town Saturday shopping.—Little Charlie Davis, son of Vernon Davis, aged two years, died of diphtheria at his home near Primrose last Saturday night.—Mrs. Fred Thompson and little son of Monica, have been visiting relatives here since the middle of the week.

OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, Jan. 17.—Circuit Court will convene at Manchester next week, Judge Lewis presiding.—There was a baby born to Mr. and Mrs. John Hensley, recently.—Mary Carroll is in poor health.—W. M. Mays, deputy sheriff, was here on business Saturday.—The jury passed a life sentence against Grover Gabbard for being implicated in the murder of a girl on Upper Buffalo. Mr. Gabbard applied for a new hearing, but was refused by Judge Eversole.—The mail boy had a very tough time coming to Island City Saturday.—Jacob Peters of Blake is dividing his land among his children.—Mrs. Kate Bowman has a pumpkin two years old this summer, that is sound.—Nick St. John has moved to the house vacated by Barney McQueen.—H. D. Peters has returned from Lexington after two weeks' stay.—James S. Bowman of Vine and son-in-law, Ernest Cavins, were here on business this week.

GARRARD COUNTY White Lick

White Lick, Jan. 24.—Miss Eunice Robinson, who has pneumonia, is some better.—Thelma Lucille, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rhodus, is ill.—Mrs. J. B. Creech and Miss Elizabeth Creech visited Mrs. H. D. Creech Thursday.—Misses Emmam, Rebecca and Ellen Bowling gave a social Saturday night. Quite a number of young folks were present.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bolan, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Davis and daughter, Loraine, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jim Clark last Sunday week.—Rev. F. P. Bryant filled his regular appointment at White Lick church Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Julia Weddle is ill.—Miss Kate Kindred and brother, Addis, visited Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Robinson, Saturday.—Elizabeth Creech, who was ill with tonsillitis, is better.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 24.—We are having beautiful weather at present.—People seem to be done moving and

settled down for the year.—Rev. H. S. Ponder failed to fill his regular appointment at Clear Creek church Saturday and Sunday.—J. H. Baker and W. Abrams of Clover Bottom were in this vicinity Sunday.—Verdie Shearer, who has had a severe attack of flu, is able to be out again.—Mrs. John Hardin and Eliza Dees were visiting their sister, Mrs. John McGuire Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Abney Sunday.—Mrs. Mary Shearer and daughter, Eva, were in Berea, shopping, Friday.—Samuel Coffey was in Rockford Saturday on business.—R. T. Abney made a business trip to Berea Friday.

Rockford

Rockford, Jan. 23.—Most of the farmers have taken their tobacco to market. Some got very little for it. One-fourth a cent is a very little price for a pound of tobacco. Good red tobacco sold very well. We ought to leave off the filthy weed and put our farms in clover, and make more corn, as there is always a demand for corn.—Mrs. Willard Todd has been very sick the past week, but is better now.—Nancy E. Bullen, the step-mother of J. M. Bullen, died on January 12, after an illness of only four days. She was paralyzed and never spoke or moved afterward. Her remains were laid to rest in the Scaffold Cane cemetery. She was a good Christian lady and well loved by all who knew her.—J. J. Bullen, who has been sick so long, has never been able to work yet.—J. W. McCollum has moved back to his farm near the Scaffold Cane church.—Arch Beatty has moved to Berea.—Walter McHone has moved in Hugh Linville's house.—Frank Croucher has moved to the house vacated by Hugh Linville.—J. C. Bullen has moved to the John Linville farm.—Nora Bullen is very sick with blood poison.—The officers of our county have destroyed over forty moonshine stills; the last two were very large ones. You see, they are not scared, as two gallons will pay the fine for making any amount. Armp Gadd of Wildie has moved to the Dan Owens' farm near J. W. McCollum.—J. W. Gatliff is going to take his tobacco to Richmond.

Jonetta

Jonetta, Jan. 23.—Several from this place went to Mt. Vernon last Monday to witness the stock market which they reported very dull.—G. V. Owens of Mt. Vernon was in this section last week.—J. M. Abney was in Mt. Vernon Saturday on business.—Jack Abney's baby is very sick with gripe.—J. R. Battinger, who has been visiting relatives in Dayton, Ohio, for some time, has returned.—G. W. Drew has been suffering from a cancer near his eye.

MADISON COUNTY Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Jan. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Prather of Nina were visiting relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. David Williams attended the funeral of Miss Sallie Ann Davis in Berea Monday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kirby, a baby girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Spurlock of Hamilton, O., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Botkins, have returned to their home.—W. H. Thomas of Davis Branch was here last week to see his daughter, Mrs. Bertha Kirby.—Misses Addie and Eppie Williams, who are attending school at Berea, visited home folks

Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

is made of best wheat and by
most improved methods

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R. L. POTTS & SON Whites Station, Ky.

Saturday and Sunday.—Thomas Utes of Butler was visiting his uncle, Charles Williams, last week.—Allen and Tine Williams were in Richmond Sunday.

Kingston

Kingston, Jan. 24.—Farmers in this vicinity have been taking advantage of the beautiful spring-like weather, gathering corn.—A bunch of the Foundation boys of Berea College motored out with Floyd Kelly last Monday and got a job of husking corn.—Married, on January 12, Charlie Mullins to Miss Nancy Fry of Berea. They will make their home with his sister, Mrs. Mary Hill.—Miss Ella May McKinney of Richmond visited friends here last week.—Misses Louise and Beatrice Gilmore entertained the young folks at their home last Thursday evening with a candy pulling.—Mrs. Mary Hill and her brother, Charlie, and family, spent Sunday with their parents near Paint Lick.—Mrs. Mary Brown of Berea spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brack Maupin.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Mainous spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Moody near Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hamilton visited Dr. and Mrs. Cooper at Speedwell Sunday afternoon.

One of the Little Tragedies of a Newspaper Office

City Editor: Have you got the prisoners' foot ball story? The last edition goes in 20 minutes.

New Reporter: Well, you see, before the game started six of the prisoners killed some of the guards, and got away and there wasn't any game to write about.—

Then the trouble started!

No Wonder He Fled

The printer set up a poster to advertise an address by a militant suffragette. Her subject was: "Woman: Without Her, Man Would Be a Savage."

When the speaker called for the posters, the proofreader had to leave town suddenly, for the flaming sheets read, "Woman, Without Her Man, Would be a Savage."

KEEP ROADS OPEN IN WINTER

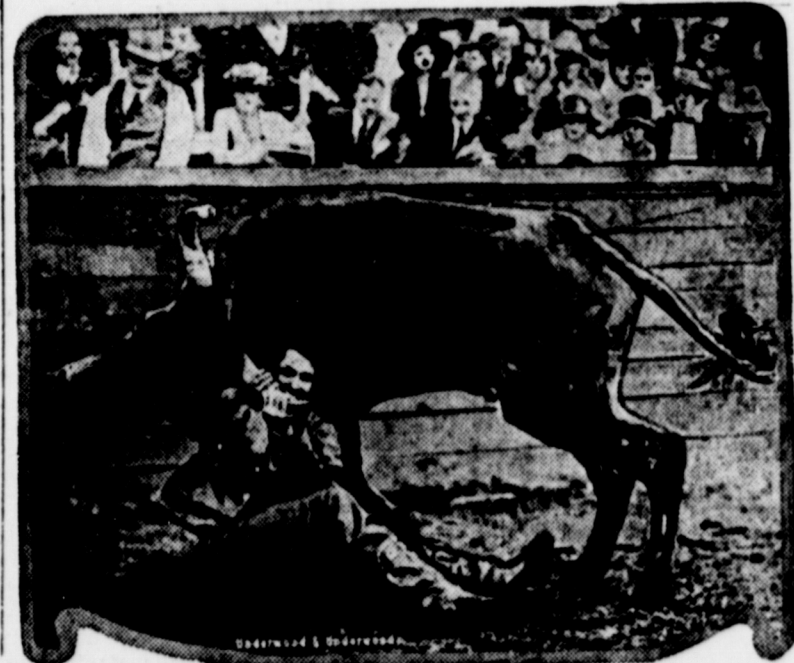
Federal Highway Commission Suggests That Special Efforts Be Made by State Officials

It is suggested by the federal highway council that state and county highway departments make a special effort to keep the roads clear of snow during the winter months and thus permit of uninterrupted traffic. The transportation of certain commodities is really more important during the winter than in summer and it is then that the roads are more difficult to pass over. Then, too, the rural mail must be carried whether roads are good or bad, and when the snow drifts several feet deep over the roads the life of the rural mail carrier is anything but pleasant. As the snow melts it transforms many roads into a mire that is almost impassable. On any road, no matter how good, there is a tendency for the melting snow to soften the subgrade and loosen the base under the wearing surface, thus causing great damage to the road.

Road officials could do nothing better than to keep their equipment busy in the winter removing the snow from the road surfaces. It is one form of maintenance work that is very essential in lengthening the life and usefulness of the highways.

Giving to the Lord is but transporting our goods to a higher floor.

"Bulldogging" a Steer



"Oklahoma Curry" "bulldogging" a steer during the Wichita Falls roundup. This is a favorite stunt among cowboys. It consists of leaping from their horse and grabbing the steer by the horns, wrestling with him until he falls.

Your Opportunity

COLLEGIATE—The crown of the whole Institution, which provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary Degrees.

NORMAL—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given state certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

ACADEMY—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

VOCATIONAL—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL—General education in the common branches for: students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.

MUSIC—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.

Cost Exceedingly Low WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. As each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00

Amount due first of term

Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term

Total for term

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.



The Homesteader

by Robert J. C. Stead

Author of
"The Cow Puncher," Etc.
Illustrations
by
Irwin Myers

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At this moment there came a knock on the door, and a boy presented a telegram for Gardiner. He opened it, read it, and emitted a whoop like a wild Indian. "They're coming



"They're coming through," he shouted. "Coming through!"

through," he shouted, "coming through! How does half of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars look to you, Mr. Harris?"

Harris reached out eagerly for the telegram, while Allan, his arm thrown over his father's shoulder, read it in boyish excitement.

"If investigation confirms government reports we will pay two hundred fifty thousand. Our representative leaves at once for personal interview."

The name at the end of the telegram was unknown to either Harris or his son, but Gardiner assured them it was one to confound with in the financial world. Riles' excitement was scarcely less than Allan's. Gardiner choked a flood of questions on his lips with a quick imperative glance. Even Riles did not know that the telegram had been written a few doors down the street by a stoutish man in a pepper-and-salt suit.

"I'll take a chance," said Harris, at last. "I'll take a chance."

"Chance nothing!" interjected Gardiner, with momentary abruptness. "It was a chance a minute ago; it's a certainty now. It's the clinch of a lifetime."

"Where's some paper?" asked Allan. "Let's get a telegram away right off."

Gardiner produced a notebook and, at Harris' dictation, drafted a telegram to Bradshaw, directing him to dispose of the farm at once along the lines of the instructions already given him. He was to cash the agreement and wire the proceeds to Harris.

Then followed long anxious days. Fortune seemed to hang on Bradshaw's success in making an immediate sale of the farm. It was a large order, and yet Harris felt confident a buyer would be found. The price asked was not unreasonable, especially when it was remembered that the crop would go to the purchaser, and was now almost ready for the binder. Bradshaw was in constant touch with well-to-do farmers from the South who were on the lookout for land, and his own banking facilities would enable him to forward the cash as soon as a sale was assured, without waiting for actual payment by the purchaser. So Harris was confident in the midst of his anxiety.

A gentleman's agreement had been made with Gardiner and Riles that not a word was to be said concerning their investment until it was a completed fact. Gardiner dropped in occasionally to learn if any word had come from Plainville, but it was not until the afternoon of the fourth day that the fateful yellow envelope was handed in at the hotel. As it happened, Gardiner and Riles were present at the moment. They slipped into the back room and waited in a fever of expectation for Harris to announce the contents.

Harris and Allan read the message twice before speaking; then Allan repeated it aloud:

"Twenty thousand dollars proceed sale goes forward by wire your bank. Correspondence follows. Will explain failure to get price asked."

"BRADSHAW."

Harris was torn between emotions, and his face worked with unwanted nervousness as he struggled with them. That Bradshaw should have sold the farm for half the price he had stipulated seemed incredible. It was robbery; it was a breach of trust of the most despicable nature. On the other hand, if the amount available would enable them to buy the mine,

the huge profit assured from that investment would much more than offset the loss on the farm. Gardiner and Riles, too, were visibly downcast when they heard the amount, but Gardiner promptly grappled with the situation.

"It's less than we figured on," he said, "but perhaps we can get through still. The thing to do is to get out to the mine at once with this money. It will be sufficient to prove the genuineness of our intentions, and induce him into town. Then Riles can put up some and I can put up some, and that, with the twenty thousand, should hold the deal until Riles can realize on his farm. Within a very short time we can turn the whole thing over to the New Yorkers, and take in the profits."

"Say, Gardiner," said Allan, speaking as one who had been struck by a new and important thought. "Where do you come in on this deal? Is your old gink up in the hills coming through for half?"

"Not a cent," said Gardiner. "As for where I come in, well, dealing with old friends like Riles and the Harrises, I considered that a secondary matter. I fancy that when they feel the profits in their pockets they will be disposed to be not only fair, but generous, and, of course, if I put up part of the money I will expect my share of profit. But I'm not asking for any assurance; I'm just going to leave that to you."

"Well, that's decent, anyway," Harris agreed. "I haven't as much money as I expected, but if we can pull it through it may be all right yet. Of course, you remember that I haven't promised to put up a dollar unless I like the looks of the mine when I see it." Harris still had qualms of hesitation about entering into a transaction so much out of his beaten path, and he took occasion from time to time to make sure that an avenue of retreat was still open.

"That's the understanding, exactly," Gardiner assured him. "You're the man with the money, and if you don't like it, don't pay."

Harris at once visited the bank, and returned shortly with the information that the amount, less a somewhat startling percentage for transmission and exchange, was already deposited to his credit.

"Then let us lose no more time," said Gardiner, with enthusiasm. "You will need a team and rig, and you better pack a couple of blankets and some grub. Make the stableman throw in a couple of saddles; you may have to ride the last part of the trip. Riles and I will make it the whole way on horseback." Gardiner then remembered that it would be necessary for him to go back to the ranch and change horses, but he described in detail the road they should take, and assured them they could not miss it. It was the main road up the river valley—up, and up—and if they drove hard they would reach that night a spot where an old, deserted cabin stood back in a clump of poplars. It would be a good place to spend the night, and Riles and Gardiner would meet them there, if, indeed, they did not overtake them on the road. Neither Harris nor Allan had any fear of a strange trail; they had been bred to a sense of direction and location all their lives, and were confident they would find no difficulty in reaching the rendezvous.

"Better make your own arrangements about the horses," Gardiner whispered as they left the room. "We can't be too careful to keep our business secret."

As they stood for a moment in the waiting room it occurred to Allan that some shooting might be found in the mountains. "You haven't got a gun you could lend me, I suppose?" he said to Gardiner.

"What do you want a gun for?" Gardiner demanded brusquely. "Might get a shot at a partridge, or something. No harm in having one along, is there?"

"Oh, no, but I don't expect you'll see anything to justify the trouble. Anyway, I haven't got one."

"There's a shotgun here," said the hotel clerk, who had overheard the last remarks, "if that would suit you. A Cholly who was taking a short course in poker put it up a few days ago as a standoff on his cat score. There's ten bones against it; if it's worth that to you, take it."

He handed the gun over the counter, and Allan examined it with interest. He recognized an English weapon of a value out of all proportion to the price asked.

"I'll take it," he said, and paid down the money. There was a momentary darkening of Gardiner's face which nobody noticed.

The little party then moved out to the street. Gardiner had regained his smooth manner, and gave some final directions about the road.

"Oh, we'll find it all right," said Allan, in high spirits, "and we'll beat you to the shanty unless you've some faster nags at home than any I see you driving. So long."



He Handed the Gun Over the Counter and Allan Examined It With Interest.

"So long," called Gardiner. "So long, and good luck."

"So long, an' good luck," repeated Riles. He was trying to play the game, but, as Gardiner often reminded him, he had no imagination. It would have been quite impossible for Riles, on his own initiative, to have thought of wishing the Harrises "good luck" on the journey they were about to commence. . . . They were interesting types of villains—one, gentlemanly, suave, deep and resourceful; the other, coarse, shallow, slow-witted and brutal. The offense of one against society was wholly intellectual; of the other, almost wholly physical. Gardiner fully appreciated the difference, and in his heart he felt a contempt and loathing toward Riles which he concealed only as a matter of policy. And he had worked out in his mind a little plan by which Riles, when his usefulness was ended, should be shuffled off without any share in the booty. At present he tolerated him because of necessity. There was work before them for which Riles was peculiarly qualified.

The Harrises went at once to a livery stable, where they arranged for a team and outfit. They then bought some cartridges for the gun, and a small handbag in which to carry the money.

When Harris presented himself at the bank wicket and asked for the full amount to his credit in cash, the sallow-faced teller turned a trifle paler still and slipped into the manager's office. A moment later the manager himself appeared before them.

"That's a pretty heavy order on a country bank, Mr. Harris. Of course we could give it to you in exchange, but to pay twenty thousand dollars or thereabouts in bills will drain us to almost our last dollar. Can't you use a marked check, or a draft on a Calgary bank?"

"Well, no," Harris said; "I'm afraid we can't."

"A marked check is as good as bills," the banker argued, "and much easier to carry, not to speak of being safer," he added, as an afterthought. "Traveling with that amount of money on you is a sort of defiance of natural law, especially with the country full of strangers, as it is at present." The banker looked from the powerful frame of the farmer to the equally powerful frame of the farmer's son, and his eye fell on the gun which the latter carried under his arm. "But I guess," he continued with a laugh, "there isn't much danger on that score."

"Nothin' I speak of," said Harris. "And while I don't want to break your bank, I do want to get that money, and I get it in bills, or part of it in gold or silver would do. The fact is, I don't mind tellin' you, I've a deal on, an' I've undertaken to put up this money in cash—tonight."

A young man emerged from somewhere and locked the front door of the bank.

"It's closing time now," said the teller, addressing the manager. "We have enough cash on hand to pay this gentleman, and we can wire for more bills, which will reach us in time for tomorrow's business."

"Pay it, then," said the manager. "Mr. Harris has a right to his money in that form if he wants it. But," he added, turning to Harris, "I'd advise you to keep both eyes on it until your transaction is completed."

The counting of the money was a bigger task than either Harris or Allan had thought, but at last it was completed, and they were ready for the road. The banker looked after their buggy as it faded out of sight up the river road.

"Hang me if I like that!" he said to himself.

The long drive up the valley in the warm August afternoon was an experience for the soul of painter or poet. Even John and Allan Harris, schooled as they were in the religion of material things, felt something within them responding to the air, and the sunlight, and the dark green banks of trees, and the sound of rushing water, and the purple-blue mountains heaving and receding before them.

Darkness settled about them. One or two stars came out. The poplars took on the color of the spruce; the river fretted more noisily in its rocky channel. A thin ribbon of cloud lay across the mountains, and a breeze of wonderful mellowness came down

through the passes.

At length, just as they were thinking of pitching camp for the night, Allan espied a deserted cabin in a cluster of trees by the side of the road. They turned into the wood and unhitched the horses.

A match revealed a lantern hanging on the wall, and a few cooking utensils, safe from all marauders under the unwritten law of the new land.

The two men first made their horses comfortable, and then cooked some supper on a little fire at the door of the shack. Harris was tired, so they cleared a space in the corner farthest from the door, and spread their blankets there. Harris lay down to rest, the precious bag of money by his side.

"You might as well drop off for a nap," Allan suggested. "They must have been delayed, and may not make it tonight at all. We're here for the night, and you may as well rest if you can. I won't turn in myself until you waken."

"I believe I'll do as you say," his father agreed. "Keep a keen ear and don't leave the building without wakin' me."

Allan looked out at different times for Gardiner and Riles, but there seemed no sound in all the world save the rushing of water. A cold draught crept along the floor. . . . He fancied his father had fallen into a nap. . . . The night chill deepened and at length Allan hung a blanket as best he could across the open door. His gun gave him a sense of companionship, and he took it in his hands and sat down beside his father. . . . It was very lean and graceful in his fingers.

While the banker worked in his garden in the long August evening the thought of the two men with a bag full of money kept recurring and recurring in his mind, and smothering the natural pride he felt in his abounding cargoes. True, it was no business of his, but still he could not feel entirely at ease. As he bent over his hoe he heard hoofs clatter in the street and, looking up, saw the erect form of Sergeant Grey on his well-groomed government horse. At a signal from the banker the policeman drew up beside the fence.

They talked in low voices for ten minutes. "It may be a wild-goose chase," said the sergeant at last, "but it's worth a try." Half an hour later his horse was swinging in his long, steady stride up the road by the winding river.

CHAPTER XI.

The Honor of Thieves.

Gardiner and Riles rode only a short distance out of town, then turned their horses into the deep bush, and waited.

At last the Harris' team and buggy rattled by. When it had secured a good lead the two horsemen emerged from their covering and took a cross road to Gardiner's ranch.

"We better eat," said Gardiner and busied himself with starting a fire. "Of course, the cook's out. Fishing, I guess," he continued, as he noticed that Travers' fishing rod was gone from the wall. "Perhaps it's just as well. He might be asking questions."

Riles ate his meal in haste and silence. He was taciturn, moody, and excitable, and made no response to Gardiner's attempts to open conversation upon trivial subjects.

"Upon my soul," said Gardiner at last, "you don't seem any more than enthusiastic. One would think you were going to a funeral, instead of a—division of profits."

"Perhaps I am," said Riles sourly. "We'll know better when we get back."

"Well, if you feel that way about it, you better stay at home," said Gardiner, with pointed candor. "If ten thousand dollars is no good to you perhaps I can use your share in my own business."

"That wouldn't let me out," protested Riles. "You've got me mixed up in it now, and if things go wrong I'm in for it, but if things go right you're willin' to take all the money."

"Things won't go wrong," Gardiner assured him. "They can't. Everything is planned to a fraction, but if we see there's going to be a hitch—why, the owner of the mine'll fall to turn up, and we'll all come back to town, and no one a bit the wiser."

(Continued Next Week)

Uses of the Parcel Post.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Postal employees have had to stand for turtles, alligators, chickens and other live animals sent by parcel post, but local employees balked when a woman tried to send a forty-five pound boy that way.

The woman wanted to mail him to Atlanta and it would have been a financial saving for the mother, as the postal charges with war tax totaled only 49 cents.

Sound of Bells Carried Far.

The oral law of the Jews, consisting of many traditions touching the Mosaic law, tells that the ancient Hebrews employed also larger bells, which were called Megeruphita. These were used on different occasions by the multitude of temple officers and caused frequently such a noise in the streets of Jerusalem that it was hard to catch the words of a speaker. Their purpose was threefold: To call the priests for service, to summon the Levites to come and sing, and to apprise persons generally that the unclean might be brought to the gate named Nicanor. These bells, so says the Mishna, when sounded at their fullest power, could be heard at least eighteen miles from Jerusalem.

'SOMETHING NEW' IN SEA WARFARE

MYSTERIOUS DEVELOPMENT OR INVENTION IS TALKED OF AMONG NATIONS.

SUBMARINE OR AIRPLANES?

Discoveries, It Is Rumored, Will Make the Battleship Obsolete—Our Navy Department Seemingly Is Giving Matter Little Attention.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—"There are mysterious hints that important discoveries have been made in naval warfare. Whether these discoveries are inventions or advances in naval science resulting from observation of operations during the late war, is not disclosed."

The quotation comprises the first two sentences of an editorial which has just appeared in the Washington Post.

Last summer in New York city rumor was current in circles which may be called scientific that complete changes were coming in naval operations, and that the nation which should cling to present-day methods, and keep its eyes closed to developments, would find itself speedily out of any conflict which might come.

There was something even more definite than rumor concerning this matter. It was said specifically that the Navy department of the United States had been given the details of an invention which would make the battleship obsolete, and that while the department apparently was not paying much attention to the information which had been put before it, the navy offices of other countries had been investigating, inventing and experimenting along lines parallel to those which it was suggested the United States should follow.

No one knows, of course, definitely just what form of thing it is with which investigation, invention and experiment are concerning themselves. There are two contrary stories. One is that a new submarine has been invented which, without any danger to itself, can put battleships and cruisers out of commission at will, and the other is that airplane improvements have come about so rapidly that battleships will be unable to make any adequate resistance to attacks from above.

Great Britain Awaits Developments.

Great Britain today has called a halt in its navy-building program. Some students of naval matters hold that Great Britain is waiting to determine definitely whether the new inventions will do all that is claimed for them, and that if it is found that they will, the whole nature of naval construction in Great Britain will be changed to meet the new conditions. In other words, it is said that Great Britain is holding back in order to avoid a great expenditure of money on types of ships which may prove soon to be obsolete, either as means of defense or of offense.

An engineer of high standing in New York city told the writer definitely not long ago that the Navy department had before it certain plans which, if given the consideration they deserved, would stop the building of all great battleships. I made some subsequent inquiry concerning this matter, and while it did not lead into the Navy department, it led to some information which made it seem probable that the naval authorities of the world are giving consideration to certain newly proposed methods of sea warfare which, if proved worthy, would change the sea fighting of the future.

Something New in Torpedo Boats.

In Washington there is definite information concerning the development of "a small, almost submerged torpedo boat, capable of operating in a fairly rough sea, and possessing great speed," which is one of the advances to be credited to the United States. The question is, if this type of tiny fighter will render battleships obsolete. Of course it cannot make them obsolete unless the ingenuity of the defensive is far behind in the race with the ingenuity of the offensive.

Most of the students of the situation seem to have come to the belief that if great battleships are to go by the board, it will be because aviation has advanced to a degree that will enable airships to put battleships speedily out of commission—absolutely sink them as the result of a bombardment from on high.

Presumably it is commonly thought that battleships with anti-aircraft guns can save themselves from air attacks. They cannot do anything of the kind. As has been written time and again, aviators are not in the least worried about shrapnel or high explosives which are fired at them from the ground or from the decks of battleships. These anti-aircraft guns almost never hit their mark.

Inauguration to Be Simple.

At the request of President-elect Harding all plans for a great display on the occasion of his inauguration on March 4 next have been canceled. There will be no parade down Pennsylvania avenue, and no inaugural ball in the pension building or elsewhere, and no popular carnival for the entertainment of visitors who could not gain entrance to any more exclusive function.

Instead of all this, the Harding in-

auguration will be one of the most simple and democratic in the history of the United States. The President-elect merely will take the oath of office and deliver his address within the capitol or on its east porch, and there will be no extra preparation for the ceremony—at least none that involves the expenditure of government money. "Example of Economy and Simplicity."

As has been said, it was Mr. Harding himself who "busted up" all the elaborate plans that were being perfected. In messages to Senator Knox, chairman of the congressional committee, and E. B. McLean, chairman of the Washington committee of arrangements, Mr. Harding expressed his desire that the program be as simple as possible, though he was reluctant to intrude his views. To Senator Knox he said:

"This will require no expense, and we shall be joint participants in an example of economy as well as simplicity which may be helpful in the process of seeking our normal ways once more."

In his dispatch to Mr. McLean the President-elect expressed his gratitude to the chairman and his associates for the labor and time they had given to preparation, and continued:

"If it is becoming to express my preference, I wish you and your committee to know that the impression of extravagant expenditure and excessive cost would make me a very unhappy participant. I know full well that the government outlay is relatively small, and that the larger expenditure comes from the generous contributions of District citizenship, but it is timely and wholesome to practice the utter denial of public expenditure where there is no real necessity, and it will be a wholesome example of economy and thrift if we save the many, many thousands which the inaugural celebration will call from the private purse of those attending."

Mr. McLean Not Surprised.

Chairman McLean was not surprised by Mr. Harding's action, and promptly canceled all plans for the public celebration.

"I realize, of course," he said, "how keen will be the disappointment to the people of Washington, but I have all along known how President-elect Harding felt with respect to the expenditures of large sums of money at this time."

"Because of Mr. Harding's feeling I always was in doubt about the inaugural program being carried out. I feel that Senator Harding's friends and advisers, no matter how much they regret the losses to Washington, will be with him in this matter."

Protests against expenditures of money by the government for lavish ceremony at the Harding inauguration began several weeks ago. At that time Senator Knox, chairman of the senate inauguration committee, introduced the usual bill appropriating \$50,000 to defray expenses of erecting the inaugural stand and providing for extra police.

Harding Likes Tennis and Golf.

There is a story in Washington that Theodore Roosevelt when he was President said to his secretary of war, William Howard Taft, "Presidents must play to live." Roosevelt had just left a session with his "tennis cabinet."

Everybody knows how hard Theodore Roosevelt played. He did not like golf, and a peculiarity of his eyesight had prevented him all his life from playing baseball, but he played at everything else except cards, and he played hard—at tennis, riding, shooting, swimming, rowing, and at other sports in which Americans delight.

William Howard Taft was not built for tennis, but he was built for golf, and he had his golf cabinet, just as Roosevelt had his tennis cabinet. President Wilson played golf every day that he had a chance up to the time that he was stricken with illness. Mrs. Wilson is fond of golf herself, and she frequently was her husband's opponent at the game, although many times he played with Admiral Cary Grayson, or with some other close White House associate.

Harding Likes Tennis and Golf.

Already the tennis court of the White House is being put in condition for Warren G. Harding. It is easier to fix a tennis court in winter than it is in the spring, and knowing this, Senator Harding, through his private secretary, George B. Christian, recently told President Wilson that if convenient he would like it much if the dilapidated court on the Potomac side of the White House could be put into proper trim for the spring playing.

President-elect Harding also likes golf, and he played on nearly every one of the Washington links while he was a senator of the United States. Prior to the time of his coming to Washington Mr. Harding unquestionably will be made an honorary member of virtually every club in this town, provided he will accept such honorary membership. It does not take a long memory to bring to mind what happened when Woodrow Wilson became President and he was offered honorary membership in one of the prominent Washington Country clubs. He declined the membership, which carried with it all the privileges of the club without any payment of dues, on the ground that if a man belonged to any club he should bear his full share of its expenses and should pay as any other man would have to pay for what was given him. It remains to be seen what the next President will reply in case like proffers of honorary membership in the clubs are made to him.

Cash Ran Out.

"How long did your honeymoon last?"

"Why, just like the other moon it faded away with the last quarter."

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Professor John F. Smith has been invited to give an address before the Filson Club at its meeting in Louisville on February 7. A movement is on foot for the Club to take over the work which the Kentucky Folklore Society has been doing. The subject of the address will be "Anglo-American Folklore in Kentucky."

Dr. and Mrs. Scott T. McGuire left Wednesday morning for an extended visit in Texas. Their address for the present is 1410 W. Ninth Street, Austin, Texas.

Dr. Benjamin Andrews of the faculty of Household Arts in Teachers' College, Columbia University, is to visit Berea College this week. He will address the Convocation and interested friends at 8:30 Thursday evening in the Parish House.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coffey are all smiles over the arrival of a fine girl on the 16th. Her name is Gladys Lucille.

Mrs. J. R. Robertson and daughter, Eunice, left last week for an extended visit in the West. The immediate purpose of the trip was to be present at the golden wedding of her parents, which occurred last Tuesday, in Salem, Oregon.

Mrs. Adams, who was called from Letcher county by the illness of her mother, Mrs. D. W. Webb, returned home early in the week. Mrs. Webb's condition being much improved.

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Sweaters

For Men and
Young Fellows



Glad to have you call

J. M. Coyle & Co.
Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

J. S. Rutherford was in Richmond last Monday on business.

T. L. Gott of Ravenna spent the week-end in Berea visiting wife and friends.

"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"

A photoplay, featuring Douglas Fairbanks, will be given in the College Chapel, Monday night, January 31, for the Citizens; Tuesday night, February 1, for students. Proceeds to be used to improve the graded school building. Admission 15 cents.—Advertisement.

Trouble in the Sanctum

The form entered the editorial sanctum. He was surprised to find the editor's face badly bruised.

"Had a fall downstairs?" asked the foreman.

"No. It's our account of the Jones-Smith wedding, which ought to read, 'Miss Smith's dimpled, shining face formed a pleasant contrast with Mr. Jones' strong, bold physiognomy.'"

"And this is how it reads, 'Miss Smith's pimpled, shiny face formed a pleasant contrast with Mr. Jones' stony, bald physiognomy.'"

"Send that proofreader to me at once," he continued, throwing one bloodstained handkerchief in the wast basket and searching for a clean one. "There's fight left in me yet."

STUDENTS' COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

(Continued From Page Eight)

of this Institution and sustaining the Faculty in their enforcement, the members of the League shall use their influence, singly and collectively, to eliminate profanity, vulgar stories, disrespect for women, disorder and irreverence in public meetings.

Clause 3. The members of the League shall encourage friendly rivalry between the Academy and other departments of the Institution.

Article IV.

Clause: The League shall hold a regular meeting every two weeks. Special meetings may be called by the President at any time he deems it necessary.

Article V.

Clause: Amendment to this compact may be enacted by a two-thirds vote of the members of the League. Adopted and signed this 24th day of January, 1921.

Ivar M. Abrahamson
Rex O. Ballard
Christopher C. Beverly
James Edmond Congleton
Rolla Craft
Horace A. Fitzpatrick
R. O. Garden
J. Bates Henderson
Sam S. Hughes
Comer Johnson
Monte Johnson
Clyde Lewis
Roy Galloway Manly
Edward Roark
R. M. Rogers
J. Q. Rush
Oliver Stegner
Lloyd R. Waller
Austin Wilder
Earl V. Wiseman

On Tuesday, January 25, the members of the League conducted Academy chapel exercises, and presented, in a very forceful and effective way, the purposes and intentions of their organization.

Edward Roark conducted the worship. He read a very appropriate passage of Scripture and called on J. Bates Henderson to lead in prayer. Then Mr. Roark read and explained the Compact of the League. The intentions and purposes of the League were explained more in detail by Ralph M. Rogers and Sam S. Hughes. They also made an appeal to their fellow-students for their sympathy and cooperation. Miss Leah Stevens responded for the girls in a way creditable to a congresswoman.

Mr. Roark expressed the opinions and desires of many of us when he said:

"The Academy, I'm sorry to say, has been to blame for most of ill-feeling between the Academy and Normal Departments." "We are for a good feeling between the Normal and Academy!"

Mr. Rogers hit a sympathetic nerve when he said: "Fellow-students, let's make Berea like a home."

Mr. Hughes ended the program by saying: "January 24, 1921, is the beginning of a New Era in the history of Berea College—when we joined ourselves together to really and truly promote the cause of Christ."

JANUARY

Run an' fetch my pencil, Honey,
Fetch some papah as you come—
Dis ol' rhymin' appahtratus
Dat I thought was on de bum
Is runnin' like a flivvah
When the timah's on the dot,
An' de man dat says he's fixed hit
'S got de enjine good and hot.

Dese heah days suits evahbody
'Ceps de coal man an' de crooks—
Sich as hungry undatahaks
An' de doctahs—an' hit looks
Lack de wintah's done fo'got us,
Fo' de robin's heah ag'in
An' a bettin' on de weathah—
Is a backin' him to win!

He's a spo't, dis robin red-bres',
He's a gentleman fo' sho'—
He's arrived fum whah he went to
When hit fust begin to snow.
He's arrived. He's heah fo' business.
He's a gwine to see hit through;
He's a gamblin' on de weathah—
Is a bettin' on hit, too!

Is a bettin' on de weathah,
Fo' de coal man's on de run,
An' de clothin' man's a cryin'
Evah time he sees de sun!
Is a backin' Robin Red-bres'
An' I knows he'll win bekase
Wintah's boun' to kick de bucket
At the end of thi'ty days!

—Alson Baker

SUMMER SCHOOL

Berea College has developed its Summer School during the last few years. It is now a regularly established quarter of the school year.

Students may find courses suited to their needs in any of its Divisions. The Foundation School offers opportunity for those who desire to study the courses usually taught in the graded schools.

For those who have finished the work of the grades, courses are offered in the Academy, Vocational, and Normal Schools.

For the College students there is a carefully selected group of courses for which credit is allowed toward the degrees. Any person of the Mountain Section who wishes to advance his classification by doing summer work will find at Berea a group of earnest young men and women, and an atmosphere favorable to a high grade of work.

An especial invitation is extended to those who desire to get a Teacher's Certificate, or to secure certificates of higher grade than that which they now hold.

A special Summer Bulletin will be issued in February. This will contain detailed information concerning the Summer School, together with an outline of the various courses offered in the Academy, Vocational, and days for each course.

Those interested in the Summer School should address the Secretary of Berea College and ask for a Summer School Bulletin.—Advertisement.

Innuendo

There were two convicts, one in for stealing a watch, the other for stealing a cow. They disliked each other, and their conversation was full of innuendo.

Thus the man who had stolen the cow said to the man who had stolen the watch:

"Jim, what time is it?"

"Milking time, Joe."

Making World Safe for Democracy.
Cincinnati.—Determined that the word "Mr." shall have no place in or among gatherings of Rotarians, Bob Chapman, president, is lining members for using it, the fines going to charity.

THRIFT

Save a part of your income for the rainy day. The road that leads to economy is, buy the best goods for the least money. Cheap merchandise is high at any price.

Try a can of Snowdrift for 80c.
Fry a chicken or steak in it and see.
If you are not satisfied, bring the can to us and get your money.

Large, Fresh Prunes... 25c. lb.
Extra Sifted Sweet Peas, 33c. can

We are glad when you are pleased.

R. R. HARRIS

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

R. F. Disney, Principal

We have recovered from the shock when we learned that a girl from the sixth grade came down last Saturday with a case of smallpox. Our health officer, Dr. M. M. Robinson, was on the job and assures us that nothing need be feared from any exposure thus far. Also our health officer knows of the family with chicken pox, and is safe-guarding the school against exposure.

We are getting nicely started with music instruction in the school. Miss Anna May Boatright justifies the expectations of her friends that she is the right one for the work.

Professor Weir of the Normal department of Berea College led chapel Monday morning.

The contributions for the Kentucky Children's Home are moving slowly along. We trust the community will respond generously to this worthy cause. We expect to have some definite amount to report next week.

Honor Roll for Fifth Month of School
First Grade—Lucian Cade, Hillery Muncy, Donald Rominger, Morton Smith, Jewell Anderson, Evelyn Hensley, Beulah Rutherford.

Second Grade—Homer Purkey, Gladstone Waltham, Edna Higgs, Louis Pennington, Laura Todd, Susie Waltham.

Third Grade—Kelley Wagers, Gladys Baufle, Gladys Combs, Delta Combs, Mary Rominger, Edna Cade, Bernice Harris.

Fourth Grade—Convey Anderson, Alva Pullins, James B. Moore, Aline Bell, Grace Harris, Delpha Payne.

Fifth Grade—Mayme McKinney.
Sixth Grade—Marion Gardner, Alvis Lamb, Nora Marshall, Beth Roberts, Clarence E. Rix, Lucille Stephens, Gladys Wagers, Wilbur Wynn.

Eighth Grade—Gladys Todd, William Hayes, Bessie Hacker.

THIS IS YOUR BUSINESS

The walls of the graded school building are dingy with smoke and dust, and badly need a coat of cement. This is where your children spend about one-third of their time. Help make it more attractive. You can help do this by bringing a 15 cent ticket to the moving picture show in the College Chapel, Monday night, January 31, for the citizens; Tuesday night, February 1, for the students.—Advertisement.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday-school 9:45 a. m. Preaching service 11:00 a. m. Subject, "Is the Young Man Safe?" Text II Sam. 18-32. Epworth League Service, 6:30 p. m. Preaching service 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Thursday night at seven o'clock.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. W. M. Gardner.

Classified Advertisements

Red Cross yarn for sale at Welch's at \$2.50 per pound.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 13t-40

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL
Ultra Glenwood Boy, No. 54900, whose half brother sold for \$25,000, will be found at my barn on West Chestnut street. Ask for pedigree. Fee \$3.00. M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE—Queen Anne Style Walnut Dining Room Suite, Wilton Velvet Rug, Crex Rug, Bedroom Suite (light oak) Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet, Red Star Oil Stove, Majestic Range, 1918 Model Mitchell Touring Car; good running order. Mrs. Hugh F.

Magellan's Great Voyage.

Magellan was of Portuguese birth, but when the king of Portugal refused to back his enterprise he obtained aid from Charles V and sailed under the Spanish flag. He left Spain in September, 1519, with a fleet of five vessels, but it was not until October, 1520, that he found one of the entrances to the strait. The distance from ocean to ocean at this point is 325 miles, and the journey took 38 days. Emerging into the Pacific, Magellan boldly continued his westward course across uncharted seas, and finally reached the Philippines. There he was killed.

"Shivered His Timbers."

It was the difference between the British oak of which their old-time battleships were made and the wood of the French and Spanish vessels that led to this saying. When a cannon ball hit a British ship it made, owing to the hard, close-grained structure of the wood, a clean hole, which a man with mallet and plug could easily stop up. When, however, a British ball hit a French or Spanish ship, made of more fibrous oak, it smashed the wood into splinters—shivering his timbers, as the old sea dogs used to say.

A Double Advantage

In addition to the advantages that customers of this institution derive from its strength and facilities there is the additional advantage of its membership in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, which includes every National bank in the country and a great many state institutions. Our membership in this System places us in the position to give customers the fullest measure of service and co-operation in providing any accommodation as well as in furnishing advice and information on business and financial matters. We cordially invite you to make your banking home at this institution

Berea National Bank

A Few of Our Latest Prices

Dolly Varden Flour - - - \$1.40
Sugar Corn - - - 5 cans .55
Mill Feed - - - per 100 lbs. 2.25
Shorts - - - " " 2.50
Cerrilla Sweets D. F. " " 3.25
" Egg Mash - 25 lbs. for 1.00
Cotton Seed Meal per 100 lbs. 2.65
Sorghum - - - in 1 gal. cans 1.25
Fresh Peanut Butter - per lb. .25

Remember our Shoe Shop is running 9 hours a day. We fix 'em while you wait. If you want good quality buy from us.

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The Courier-Journal surpasses all its competitors in equipment for getting the news of the day, because it has not only the Associated Press dispatches but the full wire service of the New York Times. In addition it maintains staff correspondents at Frankfort and at Washington.

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By special arrangement we are now able to offer

The Daily Courier-Journal

AND

THE CITIZEN

Both one year, by mail, for only \$5.50

This offer applies to renewals as well as new subscriptions, but only to people living in Kentucky, Tennessee or Indiana. New subscriptions may, if desired, start at a later date, and renewals will date from expiration of present ones.

If you prefer an evening newspaper, you may substitute The Louisville Times for The Courier-Journal.

Send or bring your orders to the office of

The Citizen

Berea, Kentucky

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LERMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

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One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

The Question of Inter-Racial Relations

Last week The Citizen discussed briefly the relation between the white and black races, down to the period of reconstruction immediately following the Civil War. We have heard from a thousand sources of the great sin of slavery, and it was an experience in our national life of which we are not at all proud.

But suppose we take a look at the question from the point of view of the African in his native habitat. We see him uncivilized, with not the faintest ray of hope rising above the horizon. We see him being captured, in some instances with man-hunting dogs from England, and corralled with his fellow natives in a slave ship bound for America. We see him again in the United States at the beginning of the Civil War, four million strong, representing the only notable group of civilized Africans in the world.

Generation after generation of his people had lived in the families of cultured white people, and had themselves absorbed a kind of culture and refinement that has been the theme of story writers to the present day. To be sure, they were without education, and were oftentimes mercilessly treated, which is to the discredit of the white people. But they were Christians, and possessed a type of spiritual life that is becoming extinct among them. Every negro who breathes the free atmosphere of America owes his freedom and civilization to the sacrificial offering which his ancestors made on the altar of slavery. But the above facts do not lessen the obligation that rests upon us to give protection and opportunity to a race which, without its consent, was forced to come into our civilization and adopt our methods of living.

An unforeseen imposition was placed upon the colored people by their liberators at the close of the Civil War, by forcing them into open competition with their former masters without adequate preparation. An unbiased study of the race situation in the United States reveals a common strain of selfishness and fear running through the native white inhabitants. The citizens of California are legislating against the Japanese because of fear. They fear their skill, their thrift and aggression, and, above all, their unwillingness to become Americanized. During the last two decades ignorant foreigners have been herded into congested tenement quarters in factory centers, and there left to survive or perish in a fashion that would have compared favorably with the worst conditions of slavery.

The white population of the far South has placed restrictions on negro suffrage and social life because of fear. The colored people have been taught that they must vote one way, as a race. The solidarity of the race in politics would be a formidable thing in the extreme southern states if the constitutional amendment granting him suffrage were followed. There are thirty-one counties in the South in which there are more colored people above twenty-one years of age than there are whites. The negroes in the South outnumber the combined population of Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia. The Japs are refused the ballot by constitutional law for the same reason that many negroes in some Southern States are refused the ballot, by ignoring constitutional law.

The editor has recently seen clippings from three negro newspapers which gave a rational solution of the race question. They maintain that the only way for the colored man to become worthwhile and recognized at the ballot is to break up the race unit in politics. When people vote as a race and not as individuals, they cannot be depended upon to promote the welfare of the country. This is the sentiment of these colored editors, living in the South, and seeking the largest development of their people. If some plan could be worked out by which party lines made their cleavage cross races rather than between the races of the South, the question would be solved. The writer has conversed with men in Alabama and Mississippi who would be glad to see the "Solid South" broken up, but say they must continue to vote as they have been voting, so long as party lines run parallel with race lines.

Rickets Did This.



This Vienna child is six years old, but because of the ravages of rickets, the disease born of under-nutrition that has stricken thousands of European children, she is able to toddle about only by dint of supreme effort. The spread of this terrible disease of childhood and the rescue of those already in its grip can only be accomplished by America. That is why eight great American relief organizations have banded together under the name of the European Relief Council in a joint appeal to the American conscience for funds.

Five years of famine have resulted in greatly increased mortality and morbidity in Vienna which before the war was counted as one of the healthiest cities in Europe. Figures prepared by Dr. Gustave Hohn, head of the Vienna Health Department, show that in 1913 the death rate was 15.3 per

thousand. In 1918 the rate was 22.5 per thousand, an increase of more than 47 per cent.

Professor Hans Spel of the University of Vienna, says that "even more terrible than the mortality statistics are those referring to the condition of children and their mothers. Owing to under-nourishment few mothers can nurse their babies, and the milk shortage affects not only infants, but all children in spite of all that has been done to help. At Professor Clemens Pirquet's clinic in the university some 54,849 children were examined in 1918. Only 4,637 of these or about one-thirteenth were passed as skin good, fat good; 23,609 were pale and thin, or very pale and very thin.

"The health of these children shows most disquieting features. Skin disease, rachitis and Barlow's disease are rife. "The chief medical officer of Vienna asks, 'What is going to happen to these under-fed children, in whose bodies the germ of tuberculosis is latent, when they reach the twenties, at which time it becomes active?'

To combat these conditions the American Relief Administration of which Herbert Hoover is chairman fed last winter in the city of Vienna some 800,000 of the destitute and under-nourished children, supplying them with a substantial meal of American food, served in a number of large kitchens opened for that purpose.

The conditions in Vienna are more or less typical of those in Poland and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Last year the Relief Administration was able to reach some 3,500,000 under-nourished children and this winter the program calls for the feeding of a like number, but eight of the great charitable organizations of America have united under the name of the European Relief Council, of which Mr. Hoover is the chairman. The child feeding task will be carried on not only by the American Relief Administration but by the American Red Cross, the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. An appeal for \$33,000,000 has been made and the organizations named have joined in raising the sum.

THE DOLT

By ARLINE A. MACDONALD.

(Copyright, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

If Richard Doe had not been a poor dolt he would never have been a good soldier.

At least, so Richard himself expressed it in a letter that Abe Walton, the town clerk, received back home from "somewhere in France."

The young soldier had been the recipient of a number of congratulatory missives consequent upon a published account of his acts of heroism and daring on the western front. And the youth had read them modestly and had penned a solitary reply to Abe Walton at Kensington, knowing that Abe would take it in turn to the respective villagers. And Abe did.

Now young Doe had never borne an enviable name in the village. Tall and handsome, he regularly joined the "hangers on" about the general store, working at nothing, and giving but little promise of ever doing anything else. He made a fit subject for the gossip, of which there were many. Nevertheless, Richard Doe was always conscious that he possessed certain latent qualities which ought to be made patent. They needed only a time of trial to bring out their grit and pliability. And the time came, and Ruth Walton was responsible for it.

Ruth was the only daughter of Abe Walton, and a teacher in the village school. She was a tall, slender girl, scarcely out of her teens, whose face was one of those quite as striking for its character as its beauty.

She admired Doe, liked him for his sympathetic understanding of his fellow human beings, his sense of the dramatic, his untrammelled flow of words, which were the best perquisites of his friendship for a girl in her profession. Once he had reproved her for over-dancing and had brusquely turned from Tom Whitney's proffered cigarette case. It was at the supper table that Ruth had said:

"Dick lacks the 'pep' that characterizes the modern young man. He does not smoke, he does not dance. He's too handsome to work. He's a dolt."

One day, in desperation, Doe decided that he would force the attention of the village upon his talent. He whispered something into the ear of Abe Walton, who had already given the youth a big corner in his own heart. The next morning he dropped quietly out of the village and the tongues of the gossips wagged furiously. Mrs. H—, who never meddled with anyone's affairs, reminded the neighbors that a year before she had said that Richard Doe would disappear some day and would turn up later in a penitentiary. "As for Abe Walton," she declared, "he has yielded his energy to the hypnotic influence of that loafer scalawag."

It was true that Doe's departure gave Abe more energy. He quickly got a contract from a New York journalist for the erection of a pretentious stucco mansion on the knoll adjoining his own homestead.

Time passed quickly at Kensington. June came and the robins piped their sweetest lay, and the odor of the rose and the honeysuckle stole through screened chamber windows. At the close of a balmy afternoon Ruth Walton sat alone in her own boudoir reading a war story which appeared in the newspaper.

Suddenly she remembered that there was a dance that evening in the pavilion. She arose, rubbed her face, which seemed drawn and bloodless, and hastened below to prepare the evening meal.

The dance had never seemed so pretty and overcrowded. Nell Whitney, in a flurry of excitement, made some complimentary remarks about Ruth's dress.

"Richard Doe is here," she said. "And oh, isn't it dreadful, Ruth," she gasped, "his left arm has been shot off!"

This was too much for Ruth. In the stupor which almost held her brain in thrall she heard a faint "Where's Ruth?" as she tottered to the road that led to Kensington knoll.

Her hands wavered; her knees shook at footsteps she knew only too well.

"Go! Go back, Richard!" she screamed. "Forgive me. I can't bear to look at you. Your arm!" she gasped. "It isn't as bad as you think, Ruth," catching her arm and trying to comfort her. "See!"

Deliberately he unbuttoned his frock, disclosing a whole arm suspended in a sling.

"Force of habit," he laughed as he buttoned his coat this time with the arm outside. His joviality lapsed her to a steady calm. A thrill of pleasure surmounted her being as once again he took her hand. A fresh June zephyr swept the fragrant pine across the knoll, where, sitting against the open sky, a stately mansion bathed in a flood of silvery moonlight.

"It's yours, Ruth. I did it for you," he whispered.

A solitary tear of joy stood on the cheek of the girl, who hid her face on the breast of the man who some months before she had consigned to the scrap heap of character failures.

Gently he lifted her head, pushed back her loose tresses from her face and reverently kissed her.

Somewhere among the deeper shadows of a lilac bush a pair of eyes, overstrained and anxious, lit up with childish delight, and a ruddy face broadened into one protracted smile.

"Looks like there'll be a wonderful big time in Kensington some day," said Abe Walton.

FOR BEAUTIFICATION OF ROAD

Praiseworthy Idea Is That of Planting Trees in Streets of the Various Cities.

Now comes Charles Lathrop Pack president of the American Forestry association, who urges the beautification of roads. Mr. Pack suggests that we cease building monuments for at least ten years, until the proper perspective can be given the situation, and that all the roads of the country, old and new, be planted in honor of the men and women who entered war work. He also suggests that counties work out plans for the placing of groves, so that we may in time have a national extended memorial.

The suggestion has been taken up in many parts of the country. A unique instance is the work of the people of Minneapolis, who are planning as far ahead as 1951. Trees are being trained there for 50 years hence, the American elm, of the vase type, being used. A fund of \$50,000 has been set aside for the care of these trees. Mr. C. M. Loring is the chief of the park system of Minneapolis, and this sum is his contribution to the memorial. The trees will be planted 60 feet apart.

Other cities are also alive to what can be done in this work. Washington plans to have a driveway between Potomac and Rock Creek parks, and memorial tree planting is under discussion there. In Cincinnati, a boulevard starting in the downtown section may be improved in this manner.

ATTRACTIVE MAIL BOX



That his roadside mail box might harmonize with the stucco ranch house, this cattle man covered base, pedestal, and box with concrete. The roof of the box is painted green.—From Popular Mechanics Magazine.

UNITED STATES NEWS (Continued from Page One)

though somewhat damaged by water, are thought to have been saved.

A Better School With Your Help



Teaching methods have greatly improved during the past few years. And our school, your school, always strives to achieve the best. We can get at once the additional equipment now needed with just a little boost from you through

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

By a recent arrangement our school will receive a liberal commission on your Country Gentleman order. The drive for a School Fund is now on.

A subscription to THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN brings you a full year of an unexcelled farm Service. In 52 inspiring budgets of practical helpfulness it covers thoroughly every interest of the farm business and the farm home. It costs the publishers \$200,000 a year to give you the kind of Service that will best help you with your livestock, field crops, poultry, fruit, farm and home management—with every vital farm problem. The fiction alone would cost later at least \$10.00 in book form, yet the entire cost to you is less than two pennies a week. And remember—your school profits! So just say "Yes" to the boy or girl who calls, or send your name and—

Only 1 Dollar for 52 Big Issues

The Normal School

Prof. E. L. Dix, Chairman of Committee

Berea,

Kentucky

The desk at which the President-elect met in conference with the "best minds" of the country also was removed from the burning building but slightly marred by the flames.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, testifying today before the Senate Judiciary Committee, asserted that in enforcing the war-time laws of the country the Department of Justice had at all times

been careful not to overstep the bounds of its authority.

The total number of cases handled by the department in its efforts to enforce the war-time laws, the Attorney General said, was about 17,900, and of this number 5,720 have been disposed of by conviction in the courts, and 9,259 cases are still pending, while 2,924 cases have been disposed of otherwise than by conviction.

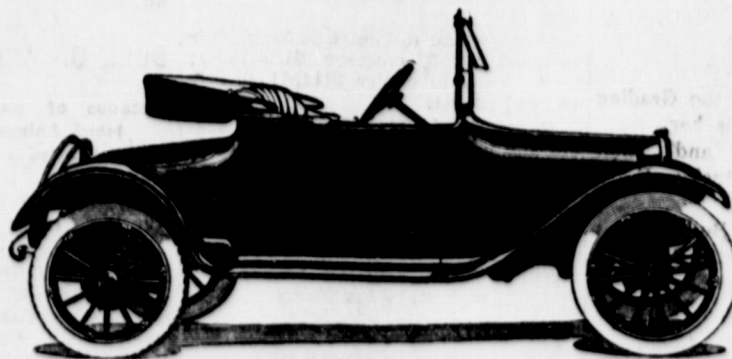
DODGE BROTHERS RUNABOUT

That the lightness of the Runabout is united to great strength is proven by the splendid service it is rendering everywhere under widely varying conditions.

The lightness of the car keeps the gas and oil costs down, and its sound construction renders repairs infrequent.

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Berea, Kentucky



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARM AND HOME CONVENTION AT UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Ninth Annual Meeting Will Be Held in Lexington, February 1-4, 1921

Every rural school district in Kentucky should be represented at the Farm and Home Convention this year by at least one woman and one man. As county agent, I am anxious that Madison and Rockcastle counties be well represented.

This Convention will be the biggest and best Kentucky has ever known.

Read the following program which is continued from last week:

Program

Thursday, February 3, 1921

9:00 a.m. Agricultural Building: (205) Care and Feeding of the Chickens and Growing Stock—J. R. Smyth.

(101) The Spray Program for the Apple Orchard—A. J. Olney.

Pavilion: Feeding the Dairy Cow—J. J. Hooper.

The Soybean for Kentucky—Ralph Kenney.

10:00 a.m. Agricultural Building: (205) Some Means of Reducing Production Costs on the Farm—W. D. Nicholls.

(101) Cooperative Livestock Shipping Associations—D. G. Card.

Pavilion: The Maintenance of Nitrogen Through the Use of Manure, Residues and Legumes—Dr. R. E. Stephenson.

Breeding and Testing Dairy Cows—E. M. Pitt.

The Creamery Business in Kentucky—J. O. Barkman.

11:00 a.m. Chapel: Address—W. F. Handschin, University of Illinois.

Judging Jersey and Holstein Cows by Audience.

1:30 p.m. Pavilion: Outlook for Dairymen—B. H. Rawl, Chief Government Bureau of Dairying.

Horse Power on the Farm—W. F. Handschin, University of Illinois.

The Food Value of Milk—Neil Roach, Louisville, Ky.

The Dairy Cattle Breeding in the South—W. W. Fitzpatrick, American Guernsey Cattle Club.

The Creamery License Law—P. E. Bacon.

Awarding Premiums for the best exhibit of milk and cream—J. O. Barkman.

4:00 p.m. Separate Sessions of—Kentucky Jersey Cattle Club

Kentucky Holstein Club

Kentucky Dairy Products Association.

(Send for premium list offered for best samples of milk and cream sent to the meeting. Entries close January 15).

Program Thursday, February 3, 1921 Continued

9:00 a.m. Pavilion: Ignition.

10:00 a.m. Laboratory: Study of Ignition Systems.

11:00 a.m. Chapel: Address—W. F. Handschin, University of Illinois.

1:30 p.m. Pavilion: Magnetos.

2:30 p.m. Laboratory: Ignition Troubles.

Special Session for Women, Thursday, February 3, 1921

9:30 a.m. Little Theatre: Efficiency Methods in Making Clothes—Miss Helen A. Harriman.

11:00 a.m. Chapel: Address—W. F. Handschin, University of Illinois.

2:00 p.m. Little Theatre: Musical Prelude—Prof. Lampert.

2:30 p.m. The Relation of Home Demonstration Agents to the Women of Kentucky—Miss Margaret Whittemore, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents.

2:45 p.m. The Value of a Community Laundry to Farm Women—Miss Eleanor Enright, Extension Field Agent.

3:30 p.m. Poise in Relation to Health—Dr. Elizabeth Campbell, Cincinnati, O.

Friday, February 4, 1921

9:00 a.m. Agricultural Building: (101) Standard Bred Poultry—A. S. Chapin.

Pavilion: A Practical Lesson in the Grading of Wool—L. J. Horlacher.

Varieties of Clover and Their Adaptations to Kentucky—E. N. Fergus.

10:00 a.m. Agricultural Building: (205) Some Means of Reducing Production Costs on the Farm—W. D. Nicholls.

Pavilion: Suggestions for Improvement in Marketing Methods—O. B. Jensen.

Some Experimental Tests a Farmer May Profitably Make—George

Roberts.

Some Lessons Gleaned from Indiana Poultry Demonstration Farms—L. L. Jones Sec. Indiana Poultry Association.

11:00 a.m. Chapel: Address—Dr. Campbell, Cincinnati.

1:30 p.m. Pavilion: Meeting of the Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association.

The Pure Bred Hog Business and Its Relation to the Swine Industry—W. J. Carmichael, Secretary National Swine Growers' Association, Chicago.

Diseases of Swine—Dr. Dimock.

Does the Soybean Produce Soft Pork?—E. J. Wilford.

Address—James E. Downing, Springfield, Illinois.

1:30 p.m. Agricultural Building: Meeting of the Kentucky Poultry Association.

Benefits of a State Poultry Association—L. L. Jones, Secretary of Indiana Poultry Association.

Round Table Discussion.

9:00 a.m. Pavilion: Care and Repair of Tractors.

10:00 a.m. Laboratory: Address—Dr. Campbell, Cincinnati.

1:30 p.m. Pavilion: Tractor Implements.

2:30 p.m. Laboratory: Demonstration of Tractor Implements.

Special Session for Women, Friday, February 4, 1921

9:30 p.m. Little Theatre: The Value of Proper Color and Line in Dress for Women—Miss Maybelle Cornell.

11:00 a.m. Chapel: Address—Dr. Campbell, Cincinnati.

2:00 p.m. Little Theatre: Musical Prelude—Prof. Lampert.

2:30 p.m. Feeding of Children a National Problem—Miss Eichelberger.

3:15 p.m. Recitation.

3:30 p.m. The Care of Children—Dr. Campbell, Cincinnati.

NET PROFIT OF 20c ON TOBACCO WILL RAISE POTATOES NOW

There is one garden plot in the Southeast part of Lexington that this spring will raise potatoes rather than tobacco. The desire of the owners is not, so much to make a large profit, but to make at least some profit.

During 1920 a tobacco crop was tried as an experiment and a man was hired to raise it on the fifty-fifty basis. The weed was carefully attended to and Friday the crop, consisting of forty pounds and representing a lot of work, was taken to market.

After bids were received and the crop was sold, there remained a net profit of twenty cents. Of this amount the tenant received ten cents and the two owners ten cents, or five cents each. And what can anyone buy with a nickel?

Many men are not Gospel hardened so much as they are method hardened.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 70¢@72¢, No. 3 yellow 69¢@71¢, No. 4 mixed 65¢@66¢, No. 2 yellow 72¢@73¢.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$20¢, 24, clover mixed \$20¢@25¢, clover \$16¢@24¢.

Oats—No. 2 white 46¢@47¢, No. 3 white 45¢@46¢, No. 3 mixed 43¢@44¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.97@1.99, No. 3 red \$1.94@1.96, No. 4 red \$1.90@1.94.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 54¢; centralized extras 50¢, firsts 46¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 54¢, firsts 52¢, ordinary firsts 51¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 42¢, young chickens over 2 lbs 30¢; fowls 5 lbs and over 28¢, under 4½ lbs 26¢, roosters 18¢.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8¢@9.75¢, fair to good \$6.50¢@8¢, common to fair \$4¢@6.50¢, heifers, good to choice, \$7.50¢@8.50¢, fair to good \$6¢@7.50¢, common to fair \$4¢@6¢, canners \$2.50¢@3.25¢, stock heifers \$5¢@8¢.

Calves—Good to choice \$14.50¢@15¢, fair to good \$10¢@14.50¢, common and large \$5¢@9¢.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4.50¢@5¢, fair to good \$3¢@5¢, common \$1.50¢@2.50¢; lambs, good to choice \$11¢@11.50¢, fair to good \$9¢@11¢.

Hogs—Heavy \$9¢@9.50¢, choice packers and butchers \$9.50¢, medium \$9.50¢@10¢, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8¢@7.25¢, light shippers \$10¢, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7¢@9¢.

Why Mr. N. Windsor (R. I.) Put Up with Rats for Years

"Years ago I got some rat poison, which nearly killed our fine watch dog. We put up with rats until a friend told me about Rat-Snap. It surely kills rats, though house pets won't touch it." Rats dry up and leave no smell. Prices, 35¢, 65¢, \$1.25.

Sold and guaranteed by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Honolulu & Davidson

DAIRY

SKIM MILK RATION FAVORED

Greatest Gain in Weight Made When Calf Is Fed Large Quantities in Daily Ration.

How much skim milk should be fed to calves daily?

Results obtained thus far at the dairy division experiment farm, Beltsville, Md., indicate that calves will make the greatest gains in weight when fed comparatively large quantities of skim milk daily (one-fifth of their body weight, or all they will drink), but that the most economical gains are made on smaller quantities.

In an experiment to determine the effect of feeding various quantities of skim milk, 16 calves were divided into groups of four calves each. These groups were balanced as nearly as possible with reference to breed and body weight at birth. One group was given a daily ration of one-seventh of the body weight, the quantity being regulated by body weights taken every ten days. Two other groups were fed at the rate of one-sixth and one-fifth of their body weights; and the fourth group was given all the milk the calves would drink, twice a day.

Each calf received its mother's milk until it was ten days old. The change to skim milk was then made gradually, and at the age of fifteen days the calf was on an entire skim milk ration. The experiment ran for 70 days. Weights obtained for three consecutive days, at the end of the 70-day period, were taken as the final weights. The average results from each group are given in tabular form:

Rate of feeding.	Daily gain.	Milk per pound gain.
Group 1 (one-seventh of body weight).....	0.96	13.52
Group 2 (one-sixth of body weight).....	1.09	15.29
Group 3 (one-fifth of body weight).....	1.26	20.96
Group 4 (all they would drink).....	1.48	24.22

The groups were well balanced as regards weight and thrift of the calves. The gains increased with the quantity of skim milk fed, the calves which received all they would drink making gains at least 50 per cent larger than those receiving milk at the rate of one-seventh of their body weight. To do this they drank about 80 per cent more milk. As a consequence the skim milk required for one pound of gain was greater with the heavily fed calves.

No bad results from heavy feeding were noticed, although all of the calves



Heavy Skim Milk Rations, It Has Been Found, Are Beneficial for Calves.

In group 4, with one exception, drank, at times, more than 40 pounds of skim milk a day. This leads us to believe that overfeeding is not in itself a common cause of scours.

TO PREVENT TAINTED BUTTER

Churn Must Be Kept Sweet and Clean at All Times—Small Brush Quite Convenient.

If proper care is not exercised in keeping the churn sweet and clean the butter will be tainted, no matter how well the milk and cream have been cared for before churning begins. A small brush is a convenient article to use about the churn, as it is somewhat difficult to clean the corners and joints with a cloth and it is these that hold particles of milk and cream and make breeding places for microbes.

BULL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Because of Extensive Influence on Herd Animal Should Be Best Breeder Can Purchase.

A cow is the dam of but one calf in the herd, but a bull is the sire of all the calves. Because of his extensive influence on the herd, the herd bull should be just as good as the new breeder can possibly afford to buy. In fact, the price of the herd bull should be of far less consideration than the price of the cow. The buyer should not be satisfied with a cheap bull, but when he pays a good price he should buy a good bull.

POULTRY CACKLES

VALUE OF FEATHERED STOCK

More Poultry Kept on Farms in United States Than All Other Live-stock Combined.

Unusual interest in systematic poultry improvement throughout the country is apparent from reports received by the United States department of



Of the Meat Furnished by the Farm to the Farmer and His Family Poultry Constitutes About 10 Per Cent.

agriculture in connection with the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign. Figures collected thus far indicate that more poultry is kept on farms in the United States than all other livestock combined, and that a greater proportion of the poultry is of pure blood than any other kind of livestock.

The records also refute the frequent assertion that most livestock raisers take little interest in feathered stock, leaving it largely to the women.

A Connecticut farmer who recently enrolled in the "better sires" movement is an example of the interest of men in improved poultry. He listed 30 cattle and 1,939 poultry—all of pure breeding. No other breeding stock was kept on the farm.

SWIMMING HOLE FOR DUCKS

While Not Considered Essential for Growing Fowls, It Is Wise to Provide This Feature.

While water to swim in is no longer regarded as essential for duck growing, the fowls enjoy this feature so much that we have always considered it wise to provide a small swimming hole for them. However, in raising young ducks for market they will fatten sooner without swimming. However, they must have all the water they want to drink and it should be deep enough for them to immerse their heads in.

GET AFTER LICE VIGOROUSLY

Peculiar Fact That Vermin Will Infest Some Fowls in Flocks While Others Go Free.

If one of a promising flock seems to make slower progress in growth, has a dull looking plumage and pale face—look for lice. It is queer how lice will infest some birds in a flock while others seem practically free from it. Unless you get after them vigorously, they will certainly stunt the bird.



Good home-made bread is about the most appetizing of foods when one is hungry, but there are many kinds of home-made bread. Some is good, some is bad, and some indifferent. Which kind do you make? If you don't know, judge it by the following description of a good loaf given by the home economics kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Good bread is porous and contains a large number of holes or cells, all of which are of about the same size and shape. It is better for some reasons to think of it as a mass of tiny bubbles made of flour and water and hardened or fixed in shape by means of heat. This calls attention not only to the size of holes or cells, but also to the character of walls of the cells, which in good bread are always very thin.

A loaf of bread should be light in weight, considering its size, and should have a symmetrical form and an unbroken, golden-brown crust. The crust should be smooth on top and should have a certain luster, to which the term "bloom" has been given.

The loaf as a whole, the crust and the crumb, should be elastic. The loaf, if pressed out of shape, as it often is when slices are cut from it, should regain its form when the pressure is removed. Bits of the crust, if bent a little between the fingers, should show the same power to rebound, as should also the cut surface of the loaf if pressed.

The crumb should be creamy white in color and should have a "sheen," which may be compared with the bloom of the crust. This sheen can best be seen by looking across a slice rather than directly down into it. The

Young turkeys do not bring out of the shell so much unused yolk as do young chickens, hence they must be fed earlier.

The heavier breeds, such as Rocks and Reds, and Orpingtons, will not take the perches as readily as Leghorns and Anconas.

In the rearing of chicks the essential thing is to keep them growing right along from the moment they are hatched to the period of maturity.

WELL-LOCATED SINK REDUCES HOUSEWIFE'S KITCHEN WORK



In a Well-Planned Kitchen Like This a Good Sink Is of First Importance.

One of the biggest savers of time, strength, and labor in the kitchen is the sink. Yet many women are struggling along with none at all or, at best, a poor and badly placed one. The following suggestions in regard to sinks are given by household specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture:

The size of the family and of the kitchen must determine the size of the sink, but a short sink with ample table and shelf room near it may be more convenient than a long sink. Two smaller sinks, one for the table dishes near the dining room and the other for general use in the kitchen, are very convenient.

No Cracks or Square Corners.

The material should be the best available, nonabsorbent of grease as well as of moisture, and there should be no cracks or square corners to increase the work of keeping it clean. A wooden sink, even when it receives an annual coat of paint, will absorb moisture and grease which attract insects, and is likely to be swarming with bacteria and to "sour" and have an unpleasant odor. Even drainboards of wood are not recommended unless they have a waterproof finish of varnish, oil, or paint. If a wooden sink is necessary, it is better to have it metal lined, provided the sheets of metal, which is usually tin, zinc, galvanized iron, copper or lead, are soldered where they are joined and all parts of the sink, including the tops of the sides, are covered with the metal, so that there is no chance for the wood to absorb moisture. Another plan is to have a cement sink built into a wooden frame and lined with sheet copper or tin.

Iron sinks of good quality are superior to wooden ones, since they do not absorb grease or moisture and are durable. They are easily kept clean if smooth (and they will soon wear smooth), but they have the disadvantage of neither showing dirt nor proclaiming their cleanliness. Unless the front is protected by a strip of wood, the dresses and aprons of the worker are likely to become stained with iron rust.

A soapstone or a slate sink is durable, but sometimes becomes uneven with wear, and if this happens much brushing and scrubbing are required to remove the sand and grease that

gather in the depressions when vegetables are cleaned, dishes washed, etc. Like iron, they do not show whether they are clean or not.

Enameled-iron sinks are smooth, last well with careful use, and may be easily kept clean, but they are more expensive than iron. Porcelain sinks are similar to the enameled ones, but their price is almost prohibitive. Perhaps the ideal plan, if cost is not to be considered, would be to have an enameled or porcelain sink for the tableware in the kitchen or the pantry near the dining room and an iron or soapstone sink for the heavier kitchen ware.

The double sinks, with one basin for washing and another for draining dishes, are very convenient, but unfortunately they are relatively expensive. A small sink with a rubber stopper for its escape pipe may be used as a dishpan.

The plumbing should be easy of access, and therefore it is better that there should be no closet under the sink. Hooks or shelves under the sink or near it will accommodate everything usually kept in the dark, often musty, "sink closet" of older kitchens. A "sink closet" can be kept sweet and clean but it means extra work to do it.

Location of Drain Boards.

If possible, there should be a wide shelf or drain board on each side of the sink on the level with the rim of the latter, one to receive soiled dishes and the other clean ones. Some housekeepers have these covered with zinc. As in all other places where it is used, the metal must be neatly fitted and closely fastened down so as not to leave any chance for loose, rough edges, or to provide breeding places for insects or a lodging place for grease and dirt. If there is no place for permanent drain boards, sliding or hinged shelves may be used. A right-handed person usually holds the dish in the left hand while washing or wiping it, and the dishcloth, dish mop, or towel in the right hand. It is convenient, therefore, to have the dishes move from right to left as they pass from dishpan to rinsing pan, and from rinsing pan to drainer and tray. This should be kept in mind, and provision made for soiled dishes at the right and for a drain board at the left of the sink.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF HOME-MADE BREAD

Most Appetizing of Foods When One Is Hungry.

Loaf Should Be Light in Weight Considering Its Size, of Symmetrical Form, With an Unbroken, Golden-Brown Crust.

Good home-made bread is about the most appetizing of foods when one is hungry, but there are many kinds of home-made bread. Some is good, some is bad, and some indifferent. Which kind do you make? If you don't know, judge it by the following description of a good loaf given by the home economics kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture:

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A loaf of bread should be light in weight, considering its size, and should have a symmetrical form and an unbroken, golden-brown crust. The crust should be smooth on top and should have a certain luster, to which the term "bloom" has been given.

The loaf as a whole, the crust and the crumb, should be elastic. The loaf, if pressed out of shape, as it often is when slices are cut from it, should regain its form when the pressure is removed. Bits of the crust, if bent a little between the fingers, should show the same power to rebound, as should also the cut surface of the loaf if pressed.

The crumb should be creamy white in color and should have a "sheen," which may be compared with the bloom of the crust. This sheen can best be seen by looking across a slice rather than directly down into it. The

distribution of the holes, on the other hand, and the thickness of the walls can best be examined by cutting a very thin slice and holding it up to the light.

The flavor of the bread should be, as nearly as possible, the flavor of wheat developed or brought out by the use of salt. This flavor is not easy to describe, but is familiar to those who have tasted the wheat kernel.

KITCHEN IS WORKSHOP

The kitchen is the workshop in most farm homes. In it the housekeeper and her helpers prepare the food for the family, and from it as a center carry on most of the other household work.

More and better work can be done in a well-lighted shop arranged for the comfort and convenience of the workers and equipped with good tools than in a dark shop where much time must be spent in unnecessary steps and energy wasted with scattered equipment. Business men have found this a sound principle, and it should be applied to the farm kitchen so that the housekeeper can do her work more quickly and with the least fatigue.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

A small sink with a rubber stopper for its escape pipe may be used as a dishpan.

With roast pork serve apple sauce, mashed potatoes and green vegetable—peas, beans or spinach.

Celery, lettuce and other salad plants, because eaten raw, must be washed with the greatest care.

Salt soda in hot soap suds is splendid for removing grease from a gas range. See that it is thoroughly dry afterwards.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 30.

JESUS' OFFICIAL PRESENTATION AS KING.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 21:1-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is he that
cometh in the name of the Lord—Matt.
21:9.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 20:
29-34; Luke 19:29-44; John 12:12-19; 1 Pet.
3:15.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Story of a Won-
derful Feat.
JUNIOR TOPIC—A Wonderful Proce-
dure.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—
Honoring Christ in Our Lives.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—
The Lordship of Jesus: Its Meaning for
Us.

I. The Preparation (vv. 1-6).

1. The sending of the disciples for
the ass (vv. 1-3). He told them just
where to go to find it and told them
how to answer the inquiry of the one
who owned it. This shows how per-
fectly our Lord knows our ways. God
uses unlikely and apparently insignif-
icant things in the accomplishment of
his purposes.

2. The fulfillment of prophecy (vv.
4, 5). Some five hundred years before
this Zechariah had made this predic-
tion. If the predictions of His first
coming were thus literally fulfilled
there is no alternative but to believe
that those of His second coming will
be literally fulfilled. The prediction
of Zechariah 14:3-11 will be just as
literal as that of Zechariah 9:9.

3. The obedience of the disciples
(v. 6). The request may have seemed
strange and unreasonable, but they
fully obeyed. True disciples will ren-
der full and glad obedience no matter
how strange the command may seem.

II. The Entrance of the King (vv. 7-11).

1. The disciples put their garments
upon the ass and sat the Lord upon
them (v. 7). This act showed that they
recognized Him as their King (II Kings
9:13).

2. The multitude. Some spread their
garments in the way; others who had
no garments to spare cut down
branches and did the same with them,
which was just as acceptable to Him.
To give what we have and to do what
we can is all that He demands of us.

3. The city shaken (vv. 10, 11). This
was a stirring time, but one more
stirring is coming. That will be when
the Lord comes in power and glory.

III. The King Rejected (vv. 12-17).

The immediate occasion of this re-
jection was the cleansing of the temple.
A like cleansing had been made
some two years before (John 2:13-17),
but the worldlings had gone back to
their old trade.

IV. The Nation Rejected by the King (vv. 18-46).

Having in this official presentation
shown their unwillingness to receive
Christ, He turns from them and by
parables makes known their awful con-
dition.

1. The barren fig tree cursed (vv.
18, 19). It was on the morrow after
His official presentation as Jesus was
returning from Jerusalem that He ob-
served the unfruitful fig tree. Be-
cause of hunger He sought for figs,
and finding none He caused to fall
upon it a withering curse. This fig
tree full of leaves but barren of fruit
is a type of Israel. With its leaves
it gave a show of life, but being desti-
tute of fruit it had no right to en-
cumber the ground.

2. The parable of the two sons (vv.
20, 21). Both sons were told by the
father to work in the vineyard. The
one, like the prodigal publican, re-
fused outright to obey, but afterward
repented and went. The other pre-
tended willingness to obey, but in re-
ality did not. The first one represents
the publicans and harlots; the second,
the self-righteous, proud pharisees,
priests and elders. The Lord declared
that the publicans and harlots would
go into the kingdom before them.

3. The parable of the householder
(vv. 24, 25).

(1) The householder. This was God
himself. (2) The vineyard. This
means Israel (see Isa. 5:1-7; Jer. 2:21;
Ps. 80:8). The Lord went to particu-
lar pains to gather out this nation
and make it separate, bestowing pecu-
liar favors upon it. This vineyard
so well kept and provided for did not
bear fruit. (3) The husbandmen.
These were the spiritual guides, the
rulers and teachers of Israel, the mem-
bers of the sanhedrin. (4) The serv-
ants sent for the fruits of the vine-
yard. These were the various prophe-
ts whom God sent to the nation. The
maltreatment and rejection of the
prophets is fully set forth in the
Scriptures. They were beaten and
killed. (5) The Son. He is the Lord
Jesus Christ, God's only and beloved
Son. He came into their midst.

They That Deny.

They that deny a God destroy man's
nobility, for certainly man is of kin
to the beasts by his body, and, if he
be not of kin to God by his spirit, he
is a base and ignoble creature.—
Bacon.

The Kingdom of God.

The kingdom of God is not a busi-
ness set up in rivalry with worldly
business, but a divine law regulating
and a divine temper pervading the pur-
suits of worldly business.—Doctor Mar-
tineau.

The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by
The American Legion News Service.)

DAVIS FACES IMPORTANT JOB

Prominent Illinois Legion Man Heads
Committee on Hospitalization and
Vocational Training.

Gen. Abel Davis, who has been ap-
pointed chairman of the committee on
hospitalization and vocational
training of the American Legion,
is a front-line soldier who won the
Distinguished Service Cross and
Croix de Guerre when he com-
manded the One Hundred and
Thirty-second Infantry in France.

General Davis was born in Chicago
and received his education in Chicago
schools. He attended Northwestern
university, and served as a member of
the Illinois legislature and also held
the position of recorder of deeds of
Cook county, Illinois. He is now vice
president and trust officer of the Chi-
cago Title and Trust company.

The military career of General Davis
dates back to 1897, when he enlisted
in the Illinois National Guard. He
served as a private in the Spanish-
American war and remained in the
army afterwards. He attained the
rank of major, and served for some
time on the Mexican border. After a
short period at Camp Logan with the
One Hundred and Thirty-first In-
fantry, he was promoted to colonel and
given command of the One Hundred
and Thirty-second Infantry, which par-
ticipated in a number of major of-
fensives in France. He has received
the rank of brigadier general in the
Illinois National Guard.

PEOPLE FAVOR BONUS BILLS

New York, New Jersey, Washington
and South Dakota Sanction the
Proposition.

The passage of soldier bonus bills in
New York, New Jersey, Washington
and South Dakota by overwhelming
majorities at the November elections
is unquestionable proof of the public's
recognition of veterans' claims, is the
opinion advanced in an editorial which
appeared recently in the American
Legion Weekly.

"One-fourth of the five million men
who served in the army and navy in
states which have shown their sense
of justice by awarding compensation,"
the writer says. "Three-fourths of the
veterans of the World war live in
thirty-six states which have not faced
the issue—in most of them because
there have been no recent sessions of
state legislatures.

"The United States senate will soon
pass on the question of national com-
pensation for World war veterans.
Facing them squarely is the Fordney
bill, adopted by the lower house. This
bill will meet every test of justice. It
is in accord with the sentiment of the
people of the country as attested by
the state bonus elections. Its passage
by the senate will mark the fulfill-
ment of a national obligation. The state
bonuses are the expressions of a desire
by the people to give a square deal.
They do not lessen in any degree the
federal responsibility, which cannot be
avoided on the plea of state generos-
ity."

NORTON IS NAMED ORGANIZER

World War Fighter Appointed Orga-
nizer of the Vermont Department
of the Legion.

In keeping with the policy of the
American Legion of electing real fight-
ing men for its officials, Henry L.
Norton, fifty years old, a fighter for
four years and seven months in the
Canadian and American armies during
the World war, has been ap-
pointed organizer of the Vermont de-
partment of the Legion. Mr. Nor-
ton enlisted in the Canadian engineers
in 1914, and served with them in
France until 1917, when he received
a commission in the American army.
He served with the Three Hundred
and Seventy-second Infantry, attached
to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh
French brigade from its arrival in
France March 18, 1918, until he was
discharged in February, 1919.

There Are Fronts and Fronts.
A mud-spattered doughboy slouched
into the Y hut where an entertain-
ment was in progress and slumped
into a front seat.

Firm, kindly and efficient, a Y. M.
C. A. man approached him saying:
"Sorry, buddy, but the entire front
section is reserved for officers."

Warily the youth rose.
"All right," he drawled, "but the one
I just got back from wasn't."—Ameri-
can Legion Weekly.

Uncle Walt's Story

Walt
Mason

VARIETIES OF COURAGE

"KERSMITH is an awful coward,"
said the retired merchant. "He
hasn't as much spunk as a chipmunk.
This morning I saw a man half his
size twist his nose, and he never of-
fered to defend himself. He trembled
all over and was
covered with a
cold sweat."

"And yet, under
other circum-
stances, Kersmith
might show all
kinds of courage,"
said the hotel-
keeper. "It isn't
safe to jump to
conclusions about
such things. A
woman will climb
a tree, and shriek
for the police if
she sees a mouse,
and if a real peril comes along, she'll
exhibit more courage in five minutes
than the average man could dig up in
a hundred years."

"There are scores of different kinds
of courage in this world, and you
can't expect one man to have them
all. A man may tremble and cringe
when threatened with physical
violence, and yet stand up serene and
magnificent when the assessor comes
to the door, and there's nothing finer
than that sort of moral courage."

"There used to be a blacksmith in
this town who had a wide reputation
as a fire eater. He wasn't afraid of
anything, people said. If he heard of
a promising bruiser anywhere in the
country, he couldn't rest until he
had mixed things with him. And he
didn't ask for purses or other induc-
ements. He engaged in combat just
because he loved it, and was happiest
when his nose was knocked to one
side, and his eyes were bunged up so
that he couldn't see whether he was
going or coming. He acted the hero on
several occasions, rescuing people from
burning buildings, and saving gents
who were drowning and his nerve
became a byword."

"Well, in the fullness of time his
teeth went wrong and his head swelled
up until it looked like a squash. He
bought about a million things at the
drug store, and they wouldn't relieve
the pain. The doctor told him he
could have his sufferings ended in five
minutes by going to the dentist's, but
that idea turned him faint. At last he
had to go, and the dentist told me he
never saw such a doggone coward."

"That invincible blacksmith just had
to be lifted into the operating chair, and
as often as he could get his breath, he
yelled."

"The dentist's chair takes the starch
out of many a brave man. I used to
have to frequent it a good deal before
I bought these hand-made tortoiseshell
teeth, and I saw some moving sights
when I was seated in the waiting room.
Women would come in there as calm
and cool as though they had just
stepped in for a dish of ice cream.
I have seen a girl graduate sit chatting
comfortably until her turn came, and
then she'd step into the chamber of
horrors without turning a hair; and
then some big policeman, who'd think
nothing of fighting a revolver duel in
the dark with a burglar, would come
into the waiting room as limp as a
dishrag, sweating ice tea and groaning
every time he drew a breath."

"A man might easily get a lot of
false ideas about courage in the den-
tist's waiting room."

"That man Kersmith, who stood and
permitted a smaller man to twist his
nose, has a sort of courage I'd give a
lot to own. I've always wished I could
make public speeches. I've a lot of
pent-up eloquence inside of me that
ought to be turned loose for the edifi-
cation and instruction of the people.
But every time I'm called upon for a
few timely remarks, I'm scared stiff,
and can't say a blamed word. I just
gurgles and splutters like a sunstruck
lunatic, and hate myself for three
weeks after it."

"But when Kersmith is called, he
rises without a tremor, and smiles
sweetly upon the audience, and goes
ahead saying what he has to say as
though in his own arm chair by his fire-
side. I'd be willing to have my nose
and ears twisted several times to have
his courage."

Chilean Nitrate Fields.
The nitrate fields, the principal
source of Chile's wealth, are limited
to a narrow strip of arid desert lo-
cated on the eastern slope of the
coastal range, west of the cordillera
of the Andes, at an altitude of from
2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and
inland a distance varying from 16
miles in the northern part of the zone
to 90 miles in the southern part.

Fellow Artists.
Mr. Pedalbas—I am a musician. I
give recitals on the pipe organ.
Mr. Proudfather—That so? I wish
you could meet my son. He plays
the mouth organ in vaudeville. You
organists might be able to help each
other.—Columbia State.

Beautiful.
Mary—They say that very wise peo-
ple are awfully homely.
Marty (very ardently)—Mary,
you're the most beautiful girl in the
world.—Cornell Widow.

Maud Mullers Down Near Washington



One of our national institutions, less well known than most of Uncle
Sam's various activities, is the national training school for girls on the very
edge of the capital, where Conduit road meets the district line. Here in old-
fashioned cottage buildings in the midst of woods and pleasant meadows our
government gives another chance to girls who have broken district or federal
laws. These in the photograph are gathering alfalfa for the dairy herd.

STRANGE MALADY SWEEPING HAITI

Doctors Unable to Discover the
Source of Most Baffling and
Fatal of Diseases.

WHITE POPULATION IMMUNE

Ailment That Kills 20,000 Natives
Every Year Starts in the Feet
and Spreads Upward, the
Body Becoming Swollen.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—The Ameri-
can occupation of Haiti has served to
direct medical research into one of the
most baffling and perhaps fatal malad-
ies known to modern medicine.

Haiti is a land of 2,000,000 people.
The most conservative estimate, based
on 12 months of historical research
into Haiti's mysterious disease, is
that a million Haitians have suc-
cumbed to the malady in the last 50
years. Here where native productiv-
ity is truly synonymous with extrava-
gant tropical verdure, a death rate of
20,000 a year, or nearly 1,700 a month,
has not served to worry the nationals.

For the last five years American
medical officers have noticed that
lower caste Haitians, sent to prison,
develop an alarming condition there
and die at a rate of from 50 to 90 per
cent of those affected.

Only during the last 12 months have
the causes and effects of these alarm-
ing deaths been studied and recog-
nized as a separate disease. The dis-
covery was made a year ago by Dr. W.
L. Mann, surgeon of the United States
navy, a native of Austin, Tex., whose
naval rank is that of lieutenant com-
mander, supervising the entire medi-
cal department of the American-con-
trolled Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

Dr. Mann is a graduate of Harvard
medical school, holder of several col-
lege degrees and has spent the major
part of his time in tropical and sub-
tropical countries. His writings on
preventive medicine and tropical dis-
ease and long experience equipped him
to point out this mysterious disease
soon after his arrival in Haiti.

Cause Undetermined.
Aided by the medical officers of
the gendarmerie in an intensive re-
search, Dr. Mann told the New York
Tribune correspondent here that
nothing has developed which may defi-
nitely determine the cause of the dis-
ease, which if ascertained and mea-
sures taken to combat would result in
the saving of possibly more than 20-
000 lives annually.

The disease has three manifesta-
tions. One of the most notable sym-
ptoms is swelling of certain parts of
the body. The flesh becomes water-
logged or "dropsical." It usually be-
gins in the feet and spreads upward.
Another form is the dry or emaciated
type. The patient shows marked
emaciation and dwindles almost to
skin and bones. Often dropsical
changes to dry and vice versa. It is
not unusual to see a patient almost
a living skeleton, then develop a wet
condition, and with the retention of
fluid in the body gain 20 or 30 pounds
in a few days and become so swollen
up that recognition of his features is
difficult.

One of the mysteries of the disease
is that women seldom, if ever, con-
tract it. "One medical officer in Haiti
has observed more than 1,000 cases
without finding a single case among
females. At one time during Doctor
Mann's investigations women were
supposed to be entirely immune.
Finally three cases among women de-
veloped at the same dwelling place.
This combination of circumstances
suggested a disease of an infectious
nature."

Disease Appears Suddenly.
A third manifestation of the malady
is that which suggests plague. From
5 to 25 per cent of the fatalities
take place in persons who do not
complain of any symptoms. A per-
son will appear in perfect health;

then, without warning, fall in a faint
and gradually expire.

Though the grouping of Haitian ne-
groes in prisons called Doctor Mann's
attention to the disease, he is reason-
ably certain that it is not due to con-
finement, as in some prisons the mal-
ady is entirely absent. Before the ad-
vent of Americans in Haiti the pris-
ons were quagmires where prisoners
were thrown to subsist on food smug-
gled in by relatives or starve. Today,
under American supervision, the pris-
ons are models of cleanliness, but sanita-
tion has not served to eradicate the
mysterious disease. Infection almost
has been eliminated by research as
the cause. Imprisonment possibly
aids the malady, but it is not entirely
responsible, as numerous natives who
never saw a prison succumb. Re-
search brought the possible cause to
the question of faulty diet, especially
in prisons. On this question Doctor
Mann was noncommittal. As he ex-
pressed it: "The evidence accumulated
up to the present date regarding diet
as a factor is conflicting and uncon-
vincing. Diet may or may not be at
fault, and I am not prepared to ex-
press a definite opinion on this sub-
ject."

Many Leads Developed.
Dr. Mann's researches have devel-
oped many leads, but when one theory
seems to have given the greatest en-
couragement it is destroyed.

Symptoms of the disease would seem
to bring it nearer to beri-beri than any
other, and for the want of a better

name Doctor Mann has called it
pseudo beri-beri.

On the theory that prison diet brings
about a greater manifestation during
incarceration of Haitians than else-
where, the gendarmerie doctors, under
the direction of Doctor Mann, have
conducted extensive dietary experi-
ments. The reports show that diet
variation has produced no marked
beneficial results either as a curative
or preventive. This has destroyed a
theory that war edema, prevalent in
prison camps, due to faulty nourish-
ment, has a relation to pseudo beri-
beri.

As rice, the cause of true beri-beri,
is not used to any degree in the prison
food here, the American doctors have
endeavored to find a similar lack of
vitamins in cornmeal, a base of the
ordinary Haitian diet. Experiments
to date have given no conclusive an-
swer.

The institutional incidence of the
Haitian disease or its tendency to ap-
pear in epidemic form and to affect
certain institutions, suggested the na-
ture of an infective agent. At one
time the bedbug was under suspicion.
Numerous blood cultures and cultures
from autopsical finds, animal inocula-
tion and the like, have produced only
either negative or inconsistent results,
says the medical chief of the gendar-
merie.

Malady Decreases.
On one occasion five hospital corps-

men from the gendarmerie (natives)
volunteered to be bitten by bedbugs
which had been fed on patients with
the disease. One of these volunteers
developed dropsy six weeks later, but
this dropsy was attributed to other
causes, and the experiment was re-
garded as negative.

The prevalence of the malady has
shown a progressive decrease during
the last three months, but whether
this is due to measures taken by Doc-
tor Mann and his staff can be deter-
mined only after further study and
careful investigation. The American
naval surgeon explained that he is
careful not to accept false encourage-
ments because of the tendency of the
disease to subside altogether in cer-
tain institutions and then suddenly
crop out anew with more serious re-
sults than ever.

Col. Frederick M. Wise, United
States marine corps, commanding the
Gendarmerie d'Haiti, and Col. John
Russell, commanding the First Marine
brigade in Haiti, have shown great in-
terest in Doctor Mann's fight to locate
the cause and combat Haiti's disease.
They have given all possible assist-
ance and placed the entire line of re-
search unhampered under his direc-
tion.

The beneficent and altruistic labor
of Doctor Mann and his medical
staff is one of many compensating fac-
tors in what appears to be a muddled
situation in Haiti today. Theirs is a
work for humanity in the strictest
sense.

Undoubtedly the United States pub-
lic health service and the Rocke-
feller institute would take a certain
interest in the strange disease. Doc-
tor Mann hopes, however, with the co-
operation of such institutions and with
the utilization of such additional facili-
ties, that the results of sustained ef-
forts will serve to eradicate a scourge
that kills such an appalling number of
Haitians every year.

So far as known, Haiti's mysterious
disease never has affected a white
man.

Man Keeps Green Prospective Grave

New Carlisle, Pa.—There's a
newly-made grave in New Car-
lisle cemetery.

No mourners with bowed
heads stood by when it was
made. No minister said "earth
to earth and dust to dust." No
flowers bedecked the casket.

But the man who will rest in
the grave some day carefully
heaped up the little mound and
as carefully placed the little
squares of sod in place. The
grave is empty—waiting until
death lays its hand on the man
who prepared it.

J. Herwert Day, 50 years old,
well known citizen and music
teacher, being the last member
of his family, ordered the care-
taker to prepare the grave, con-
struct the stone vault for receiv-
ing the casket, place the broad
stone over it and refill the grave.
This was done, after which Day
himself heaped up "the little
mound of clay," and placed the
sod upon it.

WILL TEACH COWS TO POSE

Students Under Cattle Specialist Will
Develop Jerseys for Show
Purposes.

Louisville.—B. R. Parrish, a special-
ist in the art of selecting, fitting and
breeding prize winning Jersey cat-
tle, is to open a unique school near
Anchorage, Ky.

Among the queer stunts will be a
course in teaching cows how to pose,
according to Parrish. To induce a
cow to look its best, he asserted, in
itself is a difficult task and yet quite
necessary for ribbon-faking purposes.

A cow is plentifully supplied with
curiosity, and will watch a traveler
along the road as far as he is in sight,
but in some respects a self-conscious
creature, and it takes a great deal of
training and encouragement to get it
to hold its head high and obtain even
a semblance of the beautiful arch seen
in the necks of blooded horses.

Scotch Herring Girls at Work



Scotch herring girls at Scarborough, England, rolling the herring barrels
from the deck to a steamer. The herring girls, who understand the curing
and packing of the fish, follow the herrings when they migrate south.

General College News

SILVER STAR RE-ORGANIZED

The Federal Board students of Berea College have once more put some of the spirit of 1918 into action. On Monday evening, January 24, they met in the Industrial Building and re-organized The Silver Star F. B. Club. The following officers were elected:

President, John H. Jennings; secretary, Walter R. White; treasurer, Perry Scaggs; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene E. Wright; Chairman of Board of Directors, Walter Mershon; Chairman of Social Committee, Shelby White; corresponding secretary, Cecil Lovely.

This effort was made by the boys with a vivid determination to carry it to a successful end. Another meeting will be called in the near future by an order of the Board of Directors. At this time members will be received, as it is planned for the officers to enter upon their official duties at that meeting. All men who are in vocational training under the Federal Board for Vocational Education are cordially invited to join.

Y. M. C. A.

Again the "Y" had a fine meeting Sunday evening. One added feature of the meeting was a solo by Bradley Kincaid. The Y. M. C. A. is always glad to have Mr. Kincaid with us.

The leader of the meeting was Prof. C. N. Shutt. His subject was, "The Conservation of Energy," and he gave us a splendid talk, after which the subject was discussed by the audience.

The main thought of the evening was, how to help those who have started in the Christian life during the past week. We must keep up our spiritual energy in order to help those who have just made the start. We must throw away our selfishness and help others along. We remember that Paul had to send messengers and letters and revisit the converts he made on his missionary journeys.

Y. W. C. A.

Sunday, January 23, 1921, the James Hall branch of the Y. W. C. A. had a very interesting meeting. The topic was, "Our Gods of the Twentieth Century, or The First Commandment." The leader was Miss Ruth Alley.

The second division of the Y. W. C. A. met Sunday evening in Kentucky Hall. Miss Llewellyn, as leader, discussed with us the subject "The First Commandment of the Twentieth Century, Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Miss Ambrose sang for us the beautiful hymn, "In the Garden."

We should be glad to have more of the members out to these meetings; we assure you that you shall receive something well worth while.

STUDENTS' SERVICE AT UNION CHURCH

Next Sunday at 11 a. m. the Union Church will welcome to its membership such students as have expressed a preference for this church. The officers of the church will try to make room for the friends of these students, whom they will gladly greet.

VARSITY GAMES AS SCHEDULED

January 31—
Union College at Berea—3:00 p. m.
February 7—
Ohio Mechanics Institute at Berea—
3:00 p. m.
February 14—
Sue Bennett Memorial at Berea—
3:00 p. m.
February 21—
Kentucky Wesleyan at Berea—3:00 p. m.
February 28—
Richmond Normal (?) at Berea—
3:00 p. m.
March 4—
Kentucky Wesleyan at Winchester.
March 12—
Union College at Barbourville.
March 7—
Richmond Normal at Richmond.
Alfred E. Ross, Director

College Department

Last week in the account of the debate between Phi Delta and Alpha Zeta it was stated that each society had won eight debates. This, however, was a mistake, as Phi Delta has nine victories to her credit while Alpha Zeta has only eight. It will take another year to even the scores of the rivals (maybe).

All three societies are looking forward to the Oratorical Contest to be held one week from Saturday night. The man who wins first place then is going to have an opportunity to show what Berea can do in the State Contest to be held here March 5.

Although College suffered defeat in the basketball game with the Academy Monday, it was a good game and satisfied almost as much as a victory does.

Normal Department

Professor Mosier was called home last Monday night on account of an accident to his brother. He sends word that he will not be able to return this term. His work has been taken by Miss DePew, who will conduct the work temporarily.

Dean McAllister and Professor Lewis left Monday noon for Frankfort, where they will attend a state meeting for County Superintendents. Miss Ruth Isaacs, Kate Anderson, and Lillie Webb spent the week-end in Richmond.

John Davis of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends in Berea.

Miss Pearl Scott is able to be out again, after a long illness.

The son of President T. J. Coates of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School was in Berea a few days ago. He says that our department is larger than the Normal School at Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. James Turley of Winchester, Ky., spent Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Turley's brother, Clarence Nickel, a teacher of the Training School.

Professor Rigby is able to meet his classes again, after a week's illness.

Mr. Graham, Mr. Bowman, and Mr. White of the College department, and Mr. Wilson delighted us Monday evening by singing in the dining-room.

The Normal girls enjoyed a talk Saturday morning in Upper Chapel by Mrs. Katherine Eddy, who assisted Mr. Elliot in the recent revival.

Miss Ethel Caudell, Miss Balona Gipson, and Moss Noble are able to be out again.

The basketball game Monday afternoon between Foundation and Normal was decidedly in favor of Normal. Our boys did some splendid playing.

The many friends of Miss Lena Witt are glad to see her about the campus again. She has been suffering with a crippled foot and tonsillitis.

Juney Hager and Mr. Ratliff are on the sick list.

Anderson Hall and Miss Mary Snow entered school recently.

Joseph VanHook spent the week-end in Berea.

The Academy

THE STUDENTS' COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

On January 23, 1921, twenty Academy boys assembled in Lincoln Hall to discuss ways and means by which they could, by cooperation with their fellow-students, "clean up" the evils now prevalent on the Academy campus. In order to do this more effectively, they organized "The Students' Cooperative League."

A compact was drawn up by a committee from their number, and was adopted and signed, January 24, 1921.

The following officers were elected: Sam S. Hughes, president; J. Bates Henderson, vice-president; J. Q. Rush, secretary; Austin Wilder,

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

ROLLA WAYNE—THE BUDDING GENIUS

The Alumni Section is ever pleased to record the successes of former Berea students, no matter what their classification was. There comes to our attention a full-page article, with illustrations, in the Sunday Magazine of the Courier-Journal giving details of the success in the field of art of Rolla Wayne, a former Academy student. Mr. Wayne came to Berea from Louisville in 1915 to enter the College, but it was found that he did not have enough required work, so he entered fourth-year Academy. He distinguished himself as an amateur artist and designer. His decorations of the Alpha Zeta banquet room that year, and the stage settings for the Queen Esther cantata received unstinted praise. The next year he entered the University of Louisville, and designed the settings for "Mice and Men," a celebrated play given in the University. In 1917 he joined Sarah Bernhardt's company, and while the irrepressible Madame was detained by illness at Long Beach, California, Mr. Wayne went with the company to the Selznick Studios. The company then acted under the Selznick direction in two war plays, "Lest We Forget" and "Courage." While in California he met David Belasco and Harrison Gray Fiske. To them he confided his hopes and fears, and received encouragement in the form of a flat-

sergeant-at-arms.

Below is the compact of the League and the names of the twenty charter members:

Compact of the League

Slogan: Clean up or get out!

"In order to promote the cause of Christ," by assisting fellow-students in conforming to the rules of Berea College, sustaining the Faculty in their enforcement, aiding each other in overcoming evil temptations, discouraging disorder and irreverence in public meetings, demanding respect for women, fostering friendly rivalry between the departments, we, the undersigned members, do establish and enter into this compact.

Article I.

Clause 1. Officers of this organization shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms, elected by a majority vote of the members present.

Clause 2. These officers shall serve during one school term.

Clause 3. The duties of the respective officers shall be: President, to preside over all meetings of the organization and to appoint all committees; Vice-President, to preside in the absence of the President; Secretary, to record the minutes of all meetings, keep and call a roll; Sergeant-at-arms, to assist the President in maintaining order and to act as doorkeeper.

Article II.

Clause 1. Upon application, new members will be admitted to the League by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Clause 2. Only male members of the Academy Department shall be eligible for membership in the League; and the work of the League shall be confined to the boys of the Department.

Clause 3. Any member proving himself undesirable shall be dismissed from the League by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Clause 4. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.

Article III.

Clause 1. Every member of the League shall, by persuasion and co-operation with other members, endeavor to prevent the violation of the rules of Berea College. In case of violation of any of the rules, the members who are best acquainted with the violator shall be selected by the League to advise with him, trying to induce him to obey the rules

in the future. If this procedure fails to bring him to conformity with the rules, in case of extreme defiance, he shall be reported by the League to the Faculty for disciplinary measures.

Clause 2. In addition to assisting fellow-students in observing the rules

(Continued on Page Four)

Foundation School

Eugene Houk, superintendent of the College farm, is teaching agriculture in all of the Foundation eighth grades, giving each class one lesson a week.

His enthusiasm and practical instruction has created a great interest in his classes.

John Lewallen of Bryant's Store, Ky., a student of last year in Foundation, finished his school near that place and entered our Normal School this week.

Miss Grace Wright of Croton, O., began teaching last week in Foundation School. She is a graduate of Denison University, Granville, O., and has taught for some time in a high school at Painesville, O.

The Foundation School last week organized a new literary society which is called the Whittier Society. The Grant and Lee and the Franklin Societies became too large to do the best work and the Whittier was organized to take care of the overflow.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

By Alfred E. Ross, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

(Continued from last week)

The poet's fare was simple. His breakfast consisted of hominy or oatmeal, or griddle cakes, and in season he relished baked apples and fruit, either in its natural form or freshly stewed. He was also very fond of griddle cakes made of buckwheat and vegetables. Under no circumstances did he ever touch tea or coffee, nor did he ever touch meat at the morning meal. Occasionally he drank chocolate, but he usually preferred water. In the country he dined early and it was only at that meal that he ate sparingly of either fish or meat. At tea time his repast consisted of a little bread and butter with fruit if any happened to be on the board.

Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Ph.D., Professor of History, Berea Academy

CYRUS, THE GREAT
(Continued From Last Week)

Cyrus in Media
Soon after this Cyrus, aided by Median traitors, led his little army of stalwart Persians against the luxurious Medes of the north, captured the Median capital, defeated the Median army, and even took prisoner the Median king, his own grandfather. But Cyrus did not treat his royal prisoner in the cruel and revengeful manner which was common to conquerors of that age, but treated him as befitted a king and his grandfather.

Cyrus in Lydia

Next Cyrus led his victorious little army, now re-inforced by Medes, through the Median Empire into the powerful state of the Lydians in Asia Minor. Soon he overcame them and took prisoner their king Croesus, who was famous for his immense wealth. Again Cyrus showed his generosity, for instead of torturing and killing Croesus, Cyrus allowed him to live in comfort and even luxury in his captivity, and made him his personal friend and adviser. It is related that Cyrus used to take Croesus along with him on later expeditions in order to consult him in time of need.

Cyrus in Babylonia

Cyrus next directed his efforts against the great king of Babylonia, Belshazzar. Cyrus attacked him in the strong city of Babylon, which men thought could never be taken by a hostile army. But at length the great city, with its fabulous wealth, fell into the hands of Cyrus and his mountain men. You remember the story told in the book of Daniel of how Cyrus broke in upon Belshazzar's feast on that fateful night. Again Cyrus showed his generosity, for one of his acts after the fall of Babylon was to release the homesick Jewish captives who had been captured and carried away to Babylonia fifty years before. He even returned to them the sacred vessels which had been taken from them at the time of the capture of Jerusalem. So it was that the Jewish people by the thousand set out for Palestine, blessing the name of good king Cyrus as they

tramped back home from the Babylonian captivity.

The Mildness of Cyrus

Thus Cyrus, with his handful of hardy Persians from the mountains, conquered an empire three-fourths the size of our United States. But, though he was the most powerful king who had ever lived, ruling more people than Ramses II, Ashurbanipal, or Nebuchadnezzar had ever ruled, yet Cyrus kept himself above the cruel customs of other Oriental conquerors. He did not destroy captured capitals, nor slay hosts of captives, nor mutilate his prisoners. He did not find pleasure in dragging conquered kings around a city wall nor in gouging out the eyes, nor in cutting off the ears and noses of his captives. He did not oppress his conquered subjects by laying excessive tribute, but let their leaders decide how much tribute the state was able to pay. Many of the stories told about his generosity seem too good to be true, but at least they show how great was his reputation for mildness and justice in ancient times.

Death of Cyrus

Various stories were told about the death of Cyrus. One story related that he was killed in a battle against some northern barbarians and that the cruel queen of these barbarians cut off the head of Cyrus and, to vent her spite, plunged it into a skin full of blood. Another story related that as he was standing out of doors one day, he mysteriously disappeared by divine will, and, said the legend, he was likely to come back again some day. The Persians, like many other ancient people, hated to think that their great national hero could die like an ordinary man.

Cyrus had four capitals for his splendid empire, but it was at his capital at Pasargadae, back in the mountains, that he was buried. There stands his tomb to this day, in a lonely mountain valley, to remind us of Cyrus, the Great, a conqueror who, strange to say, was as famous for the fineness of his character as for the extent of his conquest.

Obviously fruit products constituted a considerable portion of his diet, for he seems to have been able to consume them at any time during the day and at each meal with great satisfaction and no discomfort.

Bryant was not a total abstainer, for now and then, though seldom, he took a glass of wine. Yet he was naturally a temperance man and wine "rather confused than exhilarated him." Along with his temperance he was an anti-tobaccoist, and he not only avoided its use, but he also attempted to discourage everybody else who was addicted to its noxiousness.

Yet legends and myths surround all great men as they surrounded the lustrous, ill-fated Edgar Allan Poe, and they are whispered from ear to ear even though they may be vicious and brazen untruths. Accordingly, Bryant was accused of habitually taking quinine as a stimulant to produce poetry, and that as a result he was as "deaf as a post." As a matter of fact, however, William Cullen enjoyed an acute sense of hearing and eyesight to the very end of his days. Indeed, for fear of impairing his health, he even hesitated to use pepper and spices in his food.

Bryant was one of the few men who lived in his age who was master of mind and body. He was born in a log cabin and at a time when mental and physical education was difficult to acquire. He was poor when he started, poor in every respect of the word, but he toiled like a Michael Angelo, only more sanely, and at the end he attained the height of an earthly perfection.

During boyhood and early manhood he was described as being tall and slender, but not sturdy and capable of enduring strenuous activity, as he was suffering with lung trouble. Ap-

parently he must have looked like a great many of the walking shadows one sees in the crowded thoroughfares of New York and Chicago, scrawny and hollow-eyed, and as skinned "as is the ribbed sea sand." It was, then, during early manhood, while studying to be a barrister at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, that he commenced the study of Physical Culture, a study which he practiced thence forth without end. And the benefits derived were so great that in his prime he developed a square frame and very muscular arms and legs, and unusual strength.

At the age of eighty, "though a million wrinkles carved his skin," and he was bent by age, Bryant was five feet ten inches in height, dull-eyed and dark-skinned, but very alert and agile. He was never fleshy, not at anytime in his life, but his endurance even in old age was so pronounced that there were few young men who cared to keep up with him in his tramps, walking being his favorite exercise, or who could scale barriers with more grace and less physical inconvenience.

William Cullen Bryant's elasticity and leanness of body were tokens of careful training and diligent regard in heeding the needs and the care of the body. He did not starve himself, but neither did he gluttonize. He struck the "happy medium," to which he faithfully adhered. The outcome of it was a long, fruitful career with not even a sign of corruption because of physical deterioration.

People in general might well benefit by his example, for he unquestionably proved that physical exercise and simplicity is the hidden source of life, the fountain of youth, for which countless thousands have sought and are seeking in vain!

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroe
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It Pays to Read the A'

